INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 67. BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 19 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

L. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Mar.	CHINA$	..	7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA	..	16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN±	..	20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI	..	16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@	..	10,692
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA±	..	20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.	..	16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*	..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA* ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.	..	11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *	..	10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA	..	10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA	..	8,000
7 July	RANPURA*	..	16,601
14 ,,	MOREA	..	10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN± ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*	..	16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..	..	11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA± ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA	..	10,946

@To Marseilles only.

± Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,588

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th Mar.	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia,
31st March	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Strait China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits. China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
19thMar.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.
21st ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
28th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 March
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	4 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions or commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22297.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 6

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product consigning in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schems etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 29416 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS, News A
Poona Budhawar,

AND

(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.

(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
Poona.
540, Centre Street.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1924) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

BEST OPPORTUNITY
FOR
OFFICES.
SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
FOR SALE
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

Letter Paper Size	Rs.	0—3—0 each
Note Paper Size	Rs.	0—1—6 each
Half Note Paper Size	Rs.	0—1—0 each

Apply to:—

BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.,
Old Custom House Road - - - - - - BOMBAY.

Getting more Business

It is easy to get more business when you tell about the work you do through the Classified Column in the "Bombay Chronicle." A regular advertisement there will carry your message to thousands of people every day—costs little.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Punjab, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each, Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.

A

WANTED—A COMPETENT OVERSEER for eight months. Maximum salary Rs. 100/- a month, salary according to qualifications. Only competent men conversant with Reinforced concrete work, with copies of testimonials, need apply, before 25th March 1928. GHULAM MOHAMED KHAN, M. A., B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, NANDED (N. G. S. Ry.)

A 30113

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Elphinstone House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart HINDU LADY to look after household affairs. A little education is essential. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with full particulars.

A

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED Pharmaceutical Chemist. State minimum salary required. Apply: FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL, Rangoon.

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHERS seeking employment in several lines to consult with return postage stamp. G. GOODMAN & Co., Loans & EMPLOYMENT SECURERS, Bangalore Cantt.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR AN Anglo-vernacular press on Rs. 50 p. m. Apply DIWAN, P. O. Mohalla, via Rajnandgaon C. P.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to BOSOTTO BROS., Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED a good TENNIS MARKER, capable of giving instruction at tennis, care of courts, etc., etc., wages Rs. 30, per month. Apply THE HON. SEC., TENNIS, Secunderabad Club.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR INDIAN OF high intelligence and strength of character for the post of Travelling Auditor on Dibru-Sadiya Railway. Considerable previous experience in station audit work is essential. Salary Rs 200—10—300 per month with Provident Fund. Apply in writing to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, D. S. Railway, Rehabari P. O., Upper Assam before 24th March, 1928, giving copies of testimonials and certificates of efficiency and previous experience in the work of Traffic Audit.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Permanent Record Clerk in the Forest Economists office at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on Rs. 100—5—150 on the Permanent Establishment.

1. Applicants other than Masters of Arts or Science need not apply.

Applications should reach the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, before March 31st, and selected applicants must be prepared to appear for personal interview at Dehra Dun at their own expense.

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT as inspecting officer for Infant Welfare work in the Central Provinces. A woman doctor with a Director of Public Health or special Health training in Europe or America preferred, but medical degrees not essential. Selection from applicants will be made on June 1st. Duties commence July 1st. Applicants should state age, qualifications and previous experience and enclose copies of testimonials. Pay according to qualifications. All particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Red Cross Society, Nagpur, C.P.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Make your servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. -|10|- per yard. Ready made clothing Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2 Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In Mauve Blue and Black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials, and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36"—from Rs. 3|6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,

CAWNPORE.

K1

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

O R685

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half-year ended 31st December, 1927 at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per Preference Share and at the rate of Rs. 13 per Ordinary Share, both free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1928, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on SATURDAYS and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, to those Shareholders, whose names be on the register on MONDAY the 26th March, 1928.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders on the 21st April, 1928.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th March to THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney.
M. N. KUKA.

Bombay, 16th March, 1928.

30128

NOTICE.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PRINCIPAL to the Bahauddin College, Pay Rs. 800 P.M. with free quarters and conveyance. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 45 and have good athletic qualifications. The Post is permanent and the service pensionable. The successful applicant will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928.

2. Applications are invited for a Professorship of Sanskrit Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction who have taken First Class Honours in Sanskrit at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928, and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15 after confirmation.

Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications teaching experience and athletic qualities should be addressed to the undersigned and reach Junagadh on or before the 1st April, 1928.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928

30075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE NO. 3.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS for each of the following schedules are invited on or before 30th March, 1928, for the supply of materials during the year 1928-29, commencing from 1st April 1928:—

(D) Lubricating Oils.
(E) Tools.
(F) Leather India Rubber and Canvas Goods.
(H) Pipe and Pipe fittings.
(I) Hardware, Copper, Tin and Zinc-ware.
(J) Lamps and Lamp fittings.

2. Only those contractors who are on our books should apply for the tender copy.

3. Tender copy for each of the above schedules can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5|- each, no copy will be sent by V.P.

4. Rs. 250|- should be lodged with the Chief Auditor of this Railway as Earnest money for each schedule and his receipt attached with the tender without which no tender will be considered.

5. The tender should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for annual contract for ————".

6. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any tender either in part or whole without assigning any reason whatsoever.

(Sd.) P. V. KAMDAR,
Stores Superintendent,
G. B. S Railways.

Goya Gate, (Baroda),
D|- 14th March, 1928.

30133

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

FROM FRIDAY, the 30th March, to MONDAY, the 9th April, 1928, cheap return tickets will be issued by the G. I. P. Railway to First and Second Class passengers calculated at one and one-third fares for the return journey and to Intermediate and Third Class passengers at a single fare and a half for the return journey for any distance in one direction over 100 miles. The reduced return fares will be applicable in local booking and in through booking with such foreign Railways as notify concession fares during the same period subject to the conditions attached thereto.

Arrangements will be made for parties desirous of undretaking special tours during the Easter Holidays at concession rates on application to the undersigned.

These concession return tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1928.

Further particulars can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, or at Booking Offices.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 2-3-1928.

30067

WANTED.

WANTED for employment on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme in Sind, Upper Subordinates on temporary establishment in the grade of Rs. 126-12-510 with free accommodation or house rent in lieu limited to ten per cent. of pay. Starting salary according to qualifications and practical experience, fresh B. E. (Civil) graduates being started on Rs. 150|- per mensem.

Preference will be given to Mahomedan and other Civil engineering graduates of the Bombay Presidency. Only competent men need apply to the undersigned not later than 10th April, 1928, clearly stating full name, place of origin, date of birth, educational qualifications, previous service with copies of certificates with special mention of period spent as an Upper Subordinate, present appointment (if any) with pay, lowest pay acceptable and the earliest date of joining.

J. L. GRANT,
Executive Engineer,
and Personal Assistant to
the Chief Engineer,
Lloyd Barrage & Canals Construction.

Karachi, March, 1928.

30129

NOTICE

WANTED—A fully qualified man as ASSISTANT FOREST OFFICER, must be energetic and an all round athlete.

Young and single preferred.

Pay Rs. 200 P.M. plus Rs. 20 Horse Allowance, the post is permanent, the service pensionable.

Applications with full details as to qualifications, age and athletic prowess should be addressed to the undersigned.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh Sate.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928.

30076

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOG SPIKES, TIN INGOTS AND PAINT KHAKI MOIST.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

(a) 60,100 Dog Spikes W. I. 6-3|4in. long by 3|4in. square to British Engineering Standard Association Specification, weighing approximately 26 tons and to be stamped G. I. P. R.
(b) 30 tons Tin Ingots 99 per cent. purity.
(c) 20 tons Paint Khaki moist properly ground in pure linseed oil for carriage roofs.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of DOG SPIKES, TIN INGOTS or PAINT KHAKI MOIST" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

13th March, 1928.

30111

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the right of collecting and receiving fees for weighing fruits and vegetables and for placing or keeping fruits or vegetables, on or at any part of the Municipal Scale shed premises at the Arthur Crawford Market for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1928, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd March. 1928.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, nor later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the right of receiving fees from Scale shed at the Arthur Crawford Market."

The forms of tender and particulars and conditions of right will be issued on payment of Re. 1|- to any one desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS.
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 12th March, 1928.

30107

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR filling in low lying land in Dadar Overbridge Scheme will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 26-3-1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Muni: Offices, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay, with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5|- (non-returnable) by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works at his office at Love Grove Rd., Worli, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th March, 1928.

30132

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of line materials, oil engines, generating plant, switchgear transformers and sub-station equipments for the Bezwada Municipality Electric Supply Scheme.

Tenders should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, in sealed covers on or before 15-5-28 with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. Tender form, specifications will be supplied on remitting of Rs. 15 to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

(Sd.) A. KALESWARA ROW,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada,
Dated 12-3-28.

30115

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1616 of 1926

SHIVJI DEVJI ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MARIAMBIBI, widow of Alisha Pir Bawa Miya and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land and ground situate at and fronting the Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ten thousand two hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 14455 and New Survey No. 1-2382 and 1-2384 and the buildings whereon bear Municipal F. Ward Nos. 1260, 1261 (1), 1264, 1265, 1266, and 1271 to 1276 and Street Nos. 188, 190, 192 to 194, and 199 to 204, and bounded, on the East by Sewri Road, on the West partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Jusab and partly by the cemetary Road or Sewri New Road, on the North by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas and on the South by the said Sewri Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 41 Meadows Street Fort Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30015

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Janardhan Gopal Joshi, of Chinchani, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, Bachelor ..... Deceased.

PANDHARINATH ATMARAM BABRE, of Chinchani, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Executor of the Will according to the tenor thereof ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 16th day of March, 1928.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30131

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AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL FILM OF THE CONVERSION OF THE AMERICAN GIRL

Who has now become Her Highness the Maharani Sharmistabai Holkar.

Miss MILLER'S CONVERSION AT NASIK

Produced by Imperial and Oriental Syndicate
See how she was converted to Hinduism.
Also The Popular British Actress

FAY COMPTON

In the Human Drama of Life and Love

LONDON LOVE

Adapted from the novel of Arthur Appbn
The adventures of a little East End girl in a West End whirl at

EXTRA SHOW AT 4 P. M ON NAVROZ DAY.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m
CARTER the GREAT
In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science
AND HIS COMPANY OF
TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.
HEADED BY
Miss EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.
SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.
Booking at Rose and Co up to 5-30 p.m.
After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by
D. W. GRIFFITH
The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:
SORROWS OF SATAN
BY
MARIE CORELLI
Featuring an All-Star Cast, including
ADOLPHE MENJOU
as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Paramount Nautical Extravaganza:—
'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'
Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—
WALLACE BEERY
The Firstwhile Villain and Tragedian
AND
RAYMOND HATTON
One of the Screen's finest Character-actors.
Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast
AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

PATHE CINEMA
(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST CIRCUS DRAMA OF THE AGE.
THE DEVIL'S CIRCUS
FEATURING
NORMA SHEARER
A great Film Depicting the Sorrows and Tragedy lurking behind the gay glitter and gaiety of CIRCUS LIFE!

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, ribbed, lb., Spot 1/0-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 17.

Silver:—Market is idle.

Spot	26-7/16
Forward	26-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 11 1/2

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 9 a.m. (B. T.), sell at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929), and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting oustide or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort Market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, Fish and Mutton Markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Peddar Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish and Vegetable Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market and Elphinstone Road Market, besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Market at Colaba, Fergason Road, Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid Markets and the right for selling wholesale fruits and vegetables, leaves of Banana trees at Gilder Tank Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills—3 months	4-5/32 p.c.
Bank Bills—6 months	4-5/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 17.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.40-1/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12-12-5/8
T. T. Brussels on London	35.01
T. T. Madrid on London	28.95
T. T. Milan on London	92.40
T. T. Berne on London	25.34
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T. T. London on Prague	164.62

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta—

July/Sept., per cwt.	14/3
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	14/4-1/2
C & F Bombay—July/Sept., per cwt.	14/4
C & F Karachi—July/Sept. per cwt.	14/4-3/4

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

FURTHER RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

Bombay, March 18.

The New York futures market yesterday opened at a rise of 17 points in sympathy with higher Liverpool quotations. Further advance was recorded on considerable buying and when values showed a rise of 25 points, long liquidation resulted in a mild relapse and the close was steady at a rise of 13 Points. In the local market Broach A.-M. delivery is expected to open steady at Rs. 374.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 17.

May	19.23+16
July	19.06+13
October	18.77+15
December	18.73+18
January	18.70+16
Middling Spot	19.65+15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY

May	18.85+16
July	18.65+12
Middling Spot	19.20+20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 17.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	10.37	10.45+20
April		10.35+18
May	10.22	10.29+18
June		10.22+17
July	10.10	10.17+17
August		10.09+19
September		9.99+19
October	9.83	9.89+18
November		9.83+17
December		9.84+18
January	9.76	9.81+17
February		9.79+16
March		9.77+16
Middling Spot		10.93+16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.

Scinde—	
Fully Good	8.10+15
Fine	8.30+15
Superfine	8.50+15
Bengal—	
Good	7.90+15
Fully Good	8.10+15
Fine	8.30+15
Oomra—	
Good	8.55+15
Fully Good	8.80+15
Fine	9.05+15
Broach—	
Fully Good	9.55+15
Fine	9.80+15
Superfine	10.05+15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	19.75+06
April	19.56+06
May	19.56+06
June	19.56+06
July	19.67+06
August	19.67+06
September	19.66+06
October	19.72+03
November	19.72+03
December	19.70+03
January	19.64+03
February	19.62+03
March	19.59+03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.00+20

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, March 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay	9 2 6 Mar./Apl. s'ment Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay	£17 12 6 Mar./Apl. s'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton	£18 10 Mar./Apl. s'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton	£17 15 Mar/Apl s'ment Nominal
	£17 12 6 Apl/May s'ment Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. Ton	£15 12 6 Apl/May s'ment Hull Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay Ton	£18 1 3 Mar/Apl s'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	28/6 April Delivery Sellers.
	29/5.1/4 May/Aug. Delivery Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No quality) Spot	16-11/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 17.

Demand Bills	487 62

MANCHESTER AS RAW COTTON PORT

A REMARKABLE PROPOSAL

The opening of a "spot" cotton market in this city by the Manchester Cotton Association last December and an invitation that was conveyed afterwards to the members of the Liverpool Cotton Association to become members of the Manchester Association have had a rather sensational sequel. The directors of the Liverpool Association have called a special meeting of members when a proposal will be made that henceforward members or associate members shall not be allowed to be members of any other Cotton Association in the United Kingdom. The resolution to be submitted is as follows:—

No member shall be entitled to be a member or associate member of or to acquire or enjoy any of the privileges of any other Cotton Exchange or Cotton Association which is established in or has its principal office in any part of the United Kingdom, nor shall any member have as a partner or in his employ any person who is a member or an associate member of or who is entitled to or enjoys any of the privileges of any such exchange or association.

DISCUSSION IN TRADE QUARTER.

When this proposed action became known in Manchester it evoked considerable discussion in trade quarters. It was generally agreed that this move on the part of Liverpool had been made because a number of Liverpool brokers had, in response to the invitation extended to them, applied for membership of the Manchester Association, and what was regarded as an attempt of Liverpool brokers to create a monopoly in raw cotton business was much resented.

The Manchester Cotton Association was established 35 years ago with the object of developing Manchester as a port for raw cotton, and the progress made is shown by the fact that during last season nearly 750,000 bales were imported. For a long time now it has been possible to import cotton direct to Manchester and send it to Oldham mills at a distinct saving compared with delivery via Liverpool.

DANGER FROM LIVERPOOL COMPETION.

It is recognised here that if the Liverpool Cotton Association is to impose such drastic conditions upon the members as are indicated by the proposed new rule, the development of Manchester as a raw cotton port will be very seriously hampered. In this connection the Manchester Ship Canal will be vitally affected, and it is not likely that the directors of that concern will agree to accept this action of Liverpool without strong opposition. It is thought that no difficulty will be experienced in getting the members to support the resolution. In December last, it is interesting to recall, the members of the Liverpool Cotton Association were asked to adopt the principal of "Cash before delivery of cotton," owing to the financial difficulties in which many of their customers were involved, but the proposal, after being carried by a large majority at the meeting was in the end rejected on a ballot.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

MESSRS. THOMAS & CO.

Calcutta, March 14.

Heavy Goods.—At the beginning of the week the market ruled steady but quiet. Towards the close, however, there was more activity, and a good trade in all commodities has been done up to June 1929.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D, 'A' Nitrate Bags for July and October at Rs. 40; B. Twills for March at Rs. 47 to Rs. 47-4; Liverpool Twills for March|May at Rs. 54; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 56; for July|September at Rs. 59-8, for August|October at Rs. 58-8.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for March at Rs 47 to Rs. 47-4 for October|December at Rs. 46-8, for October|March at Rs. 46, for January|March at Rs. 46 to Rs. 46-4, for April|June at Rs. 46; Liverpool Twills for March|May at Rs. 54.

Hessians.—The market opened quiet but quickly recovered on some demand from North America, and shippers have done a considerable business in both 9 and 11 Porters for the Ready March and April-September positions. The resulting firmness brought out bazaar operators, and mills have effected good sales for all positions up to September, 1929. 40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 17-5 to Rs. 17-12 to Rs. 17-9. 40"—7 1|2 ozs. for Ready at Rs 17-2 to Rs. 17-6, for April|June at Rs 17-2 to Rs. 17-4, for July|September at Rs. 16-12 basis.

COTTON SITUATION IN U. S. A.

BULLISH POSSIBILITIES PREDOMINATE

The following is the weekly cotton report of Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York, dated the 16th February, 1928.

Cotton.—The publication on Tuesday of the Census Bureau's report on domestic consumption, exports and imports during January, enables us to give the following summary of the statistical situation of cotton in the United States at the end of the first half of this season as compared with that of a year ago. The figures, which exclude linters, are in running bales with the exception of those relating to imports which are in bales of 500 pounds:

	1927-28	1926-27
Stocks on hand August 1st	3,762,367	3,542,560
nings subsequent to August 1st	*12,700,000	17,869,806
Imports to February 1st	187,123	192,384
Total Supply to February 1st	16,649,490	21,604,750
U. S. Exports and Consumption to February 1st	8,119,283	10,015,504
Stocks February 1st	8,530,207	11,589,246
Of which:		
In Consuming Establishments	1,706,893	1,852,074
In Public Storage and at Compresses	5,014,029	6,158,508
Elsewhere	1,809,285	3,578,664
Balance of Season:		
Imports, February 1st-July 31st	?	189,765
City crop, etc., less amount destroyed	2	74,287
Supply February 1st-July 31st	?	11,853,298
U. S. Consumption and Exports Feb.-July	?	8,090,931
U. S. Stocks at close of season	?	3,762,367

*Estimated.

POSITION OF STOCKS

It will be noted that stocks on February 1st were only 8,530,000 bales, or 3,000,000 less than on that date last year, and that for this season's carry-over to equal that of July 31st, 1927, domestic consumption and exports during the next six months must only amount to about 4-3|4 million bales against 8 million for the corresponding period of 1927. We are much inclined to doubt that such a pronounced falling off in consumption and exports will occur. The recent reversal of the price trend of the raw material has already brought about an appreciable improvement in the tone of domestic goods markets, and, while the confidence necessary to promote a broad buying movement among distributors has not yet develped, more activity was reported during the past week than at any time since the beginning of the year. It is becoming more generally recognised that, in view of all the uncertainties which surround the new crop situation, the recent severe decline was largely due to conditions which have now been corrected which will not recur.

BETTER DEMANDS ON CONTINENT

Advices from Continental Europe indicate that a better demand for goods is being experienced and spinners are commencing to show more interest in the raw material, of which their stocks have been materially reduced. Fears of labour troubles in Lancashire tend to have a depressing influence but, taking the European situation as a whole, prospects point to the approach of greater activity in United States cotton export circles than has been the case for some time. Considerable attention has been drawn to the fact that about 50,000 bales of American cotton have recently been sold to India for nearly shipment.

The short covering and new outside buying, mostly centred in the new crop position which was largely responsible for the advance recorded during the past week, has weakened the technical position of the market to some extent but we believe that bullish possibilities predominate and would take advantage of downward reactions to make purchases.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, March 16.

Wheat Ready 4|-, 4|8.	
Wheat Har 4|4|6.	
Gram Ready 3|6, 3|12.	
Gram Jeth 3|6|9.	
Barley Jeth 3|2|9.	
Rapeseed Bisakh 6|8.	
Cottonseeds Bisakh 4|0|9.	
Cottonseeds Bhadon 4|4|-.	
Rapeseed Ready 6|-, 6|12.	
Cotton Ready 27|12.	
Gwara Ready 2|11|6.	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.	49/6 Mar./Apl. s'ment Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	49/- March s'ment Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian	52/9 March s'ment to Continent Paid.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi,	53/- May/June Settlement Sellers.

NON-BRAHMINS FOR BOYCOTT

BRITISHERS INCOMPETENT TO RULE INDIA

THE REAL FOE OF NON-BRAHMINS

ILLITERACY-NOT BRAHMINS

NASIK, March. 18.

The Bombay Provincial Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference was held to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Kothari of Sholapur. Delegates from almost all parts of the Bombay Presidency attended. Many important resolutions were passed chief among these being one with regard to the Simon Commission Boycott, which the conference supported, Other resolutions protested against the small holdings Bill now in the Council, conveyed congratulations to Shankaracharya of Karvir Pith for admitting non-Hindus into the Hindu fold and supported the shuddhi work in Goa—A. P.

BLOW TO NON-BRAHMIN CO-OPERATORS

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, March 18.

Many important resolutions were passed at the B. P. Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference, the chief being on the boycott of Simon Commission, protest against the Small Holdings Bill now in the Council, congratulation to Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti for admission of non-Hindus into the Hind fold and support to the Shuddhi workers in Goa, and protest against the arrest of Shuddhi workers in Goa. The speeches of the President of the Reception Committee and of the President were well received by the audience. This successful Conference has dealt a good blow to the Non-Brahmin Party for co-operation with the Simon Seven.

In the course of his presidential address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the first Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji said:—

Brother, Delegates and gentlemen:—

I feel great pleasure in greeting you on this occasion and in tendering you the warmest welcome on behalf of the members of the Reception Committee. I am highly indebted to you for your kind response to my invitation and attending this Conference at a great sacrifice and inconvenience. The venue of the Conference has both religious and historic associations. Shri Rama made this place over memorable by his stay over here during the days of his enforced exile. The beautiful banks of the holy river Godavari have played an important in the political history of India. The sacredness of the place, we are meeting at, is a sufficient inspiration for us to embark upon a sacred mission viz., the devising of means for the political advancement of our community and ur country.

We meet together nearly after two years. During the course of these two years, many important changes have come over our country, and if we take stock of the situation of our community, I may be pardoned if I say that these changes have not effected any material moral or politi- this condition of stagnation? Why do we lag behind when others are progressing? The answer is not difficult to guess. Our present political status has no doubt a share of responsibility for our present downtrodden condition, but let us not forget that there are other non-political causes which are the root causes of our unenviable position. We are groaning under an age-long tradition of superstition illiteracy iniquitous and intolerable shackles of the rigid social system and our salvation depends as much upon the political emancipation as upon the social regeneration of our country. The blame is not entirely of the body plitic.

BRAHMIN DOMINATION DECLINING.

In the ancient times we were no doubt denied the elementary rights and opportunities of freedom and progress by the all-pervading domineering treatment of the Brahmins. The mere accident of birth in the non-Brahmin community sealed the fate of once and for all and there was no hope for going beyond it. He was destined to die a slave in the hands of the greedy Brahmin autocracy. But the times have changed for the better. The Brahmin domination, thanks to the sustained agitation on the part of the Non-Brahmins is gradually but surely on the decline and there is now left no outer barrier or restraint to come in the way of our perfection and fuller development. Our destiny lies now entirely in our hands and if we are but true to ourselves and work with zeal and patience, whatever the impedements we stand to win in the end.

THE ROOT CAUSE.

Our many-sided progress has certainly been retarded by the selfish designs of the Brahmins and their conduct in the past was such as to justify our indignation and protest, but old times and old ways are gone. We are now in an entirely different and changed atmosphere, and we are wrong if we hold the Brahmins responsible for our present political and social conditions. The root cause of the present evil is the wide-spread illiteracy pervading our entire community and unless greater and better efforts are made in the direction of the spread of education among the masses, little can we expect to keep pace with the other progressive elements of our country. It is unfortunate that we have not as yet realised the significance of the part that education plays for the upliftment of our community. The Government is always ready to offer mere lip sympathy whenever a demand is made for greater efforts in the direction and more than that, we cannot expect of the Government constituted as it is at present. By the Reforms Act no doubt the Department of Education is one of the transferred subjects, under the dyarchical form of Government but the Government holds the keys of the purse and and the poor Ministers in spite of their genuine desire to do something are absolutely helpless and impotent. The general illiteracy prevailing in the country is a sufficient refutation of the claim of the Government usually trotted out that they have a greater concern for the intefests of the masses than the intellectual class of leaders. That during the administration of nearly 150 years there should still be found a large mass of illiterate India is an eloquent testimony to the incompetence and unfitness on the part of the Britishers to rule our country.

THE DRINK EVIL.

The other evil that is eating the vitals of our community is the enormity of the drink habits spread all over our Presidency. And unless this evil is entirely eradicated it may not be exaggeration to assert the impossibility of effecting any improvement in the social life of our community. The Excise Department is also a transferred subject, but here also we find a similar negligence to the popular agitation for launching a campaign of total prohibition. The Government is apprehensive that if the policy of the total prohibition is carried into effect, the nation-building departments like education, irrigation etc., would suffer for want of funds. But surely if the Government is really serious in its desire to root out this evil it can conveniently do so without affecting the other nation-building departments by effectuating stringent retrenchment in the extravagant expenses that characterise departments like Development and others. Let the Government realise that our salvation lies in the spread of education and in checking the evil effects of the drink problem and unless they exert greater efforts in these two directions, there cannot be any justification for their usual thrusts that the intellectual class have less regards for the welfare and well-being of the masses.

INSULT TO INDIA.

Having briefly touched the two aspects of our social life, I turn my attention to the political situation of India arising out of the announcement of the Royal Commission in pursuance of the Reforms Act of the year 1919. This condition has evoked a great agitation in our country on account of its constitution and character. Not a single Indian is appointed on this Commission and the constitutional objections raised by Lord Birkenhead to the appointment of an Indian on the Commission, have been fully answered by the eminent lawyers of India. There is no warrant in the Act itself for the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and the specious arguments of Birkenhead can reasonably be regarded as spurious. The other grounds political in their nature, viz., the Hindu-Muslim differences, the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin controversies the "Depressed" classes and similar others have been amply shown to be without any foundation for the appointment of an All-White Commission. As an integral part of the British Empire, India was latterly regarded and respected and as such many Indians were appointed on different Commissions that preceded the present ill-advised Royal Commission. But when it came to erdow India with the permanent constitution, the Britishers suddenly changed their angle of vision by denying to Indians the right of participaton in the formulation of the proposed constitution for India. It is impossible for the Britishers to appreciate the view point of Indians and they cannot be expected to do proper justice t their cause. The appointment of the Commission has constituted a great insult and affront to the people of India and it is on account of this that all the important political parties in India have decided with one voice to boycott the Commission, with the exception of some members of the "Depressed" community, believing that co-operation with the Commission would result in their benefit.

FATUOUS LOYALTY.

We also find some ultra-loyalists who have proclaimed the Commission as a godsend. and expressed a desire to welcome and work for it. Fortunately, the number of such persons is negligible and no importance could be attached to this exhibition of fatuous loyalty in face of the almost unanimous decision of the country to boycott the Commission. Brother delegates and gentlemen, I do not propose to waste your time by discussing the pros and cons of this most fundamental subject and, therefore, leave it to you to chalk out the ultimate policy and attitude towards this Commission. Our responsibility with regard to the Simon Commission is heavy indeed, but with the help and co-operation of our worthy President-elect Mr. Walchand Ramchand Kothari, I have no doubt that we shall be able to discharge our duty in a manner best suited to the interests of our community.

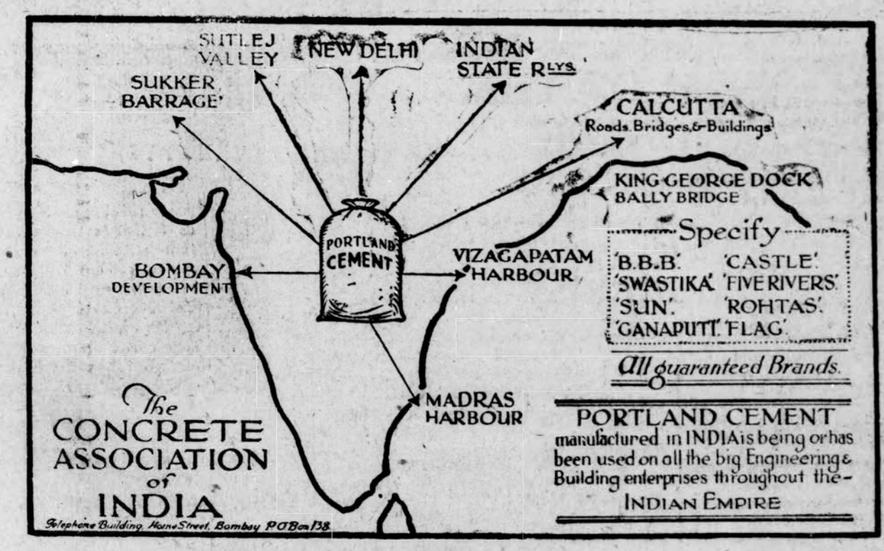
ORGANISATION OF VILLAGES.

The attention of the leaders upto the recent times was not focussed upon the reform and organization of villages, which are the very foundation of our nation. The country's strength or weakness depends upon the strength and the weakness of the villages, and I have to appeal to you all to pay more attention to the development of the villages. The Gram Panchayat system has been neglected and requires to be revised. There is too much of decentralization in the present form of our Government and it is necessary to establish greater contact by some form of unitary system. The Local Boards are still defective in their constitution and the farmers do not get the advantage expected of them. It is for you to concert measures to facilitate adequate representation on these Boards.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

If the Hindu community is sub-divided into two classes viz., Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, there threatens a further possibility of dividing the Non-Brahmins into the Upper and the Lower classes. The condition of the "Depressed" classes is most miserable and the treatment meted out to them both by the higher class Non-Brahmins and the Brahmins proper is plainly speaking disgraceful. We are fighting for our political rights against the Government on the ground that they have no right to treat us unfit or inferior to conduct the affairs of our own country, forgetting all the while that we are ourselves guilty of the duty that we wish the Government to do towards us. We are treating the millions of our own country and religion as 'untouchables' and denying them the elementary right of associating with us. This is the most exasperatingly disgraceful condition and so long as we do nothing to remove this stamp of 'untouchability' from our country, we forfeit all our claims to demand freedom and Swaraj. I hope the Conference will give its serious consideration to this question and do all it can to uplift this down-trodden humanity of India.

Before I conclude I think I shall be failing in my duty if I make no reference to the intended legislation by the Government on the Small Holdings Bill. The said Bill attempts to consolidate small holdings with a view to obtain prosperous condition to the agriculturists; but this intended consolidation instead of benefitting the poor agriculturists is more likely to benefit the capitalists. The reasons put forth in support of this legislation, though seem to be for the benefit of the agriculturists, will in the end reduce them to the position of mere beggars at the door of the capitalists. To deprive the agriculturists of their ancient lands howsoever small on the fanceyful advantages is an act of great injustice and is likely to render a large class of the agriculturists practically homeless. It is the duty of the Conference seriously to consider this measure in all its aspects and do the needful in the matter.



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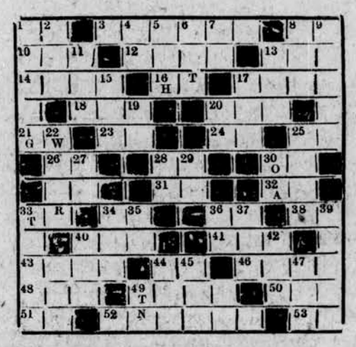

CLUES ACROSS

1. A noun suffix.
3. A Russian Coin.
8. Queen Victoria (Abbr.)
10. More.
12. To put off.
13. To entreat.
14. A free hold estate.
16. H. T. (Actual).
17. Anger.
18. To spread.
20. A false tale.
21. G. W. (Actual).
23. To proceed.
24. Royal Dragoons (Abbr.)
25. In like manner.
26. Eye.
28. A pronoun.
30. Before.
31. Editor. (Abbr.)
32. To be.
33. T .R. (Actual).
36. Iowa (Abbr.)
38. South West. (Abbr.)
40. The "I" that which is conscious.
41. Watercress.
43. A circle.
44. Belonging to me.
46. The retreat of a wild beast.
48. To separate.
49. A Chinese Coin.
50. A chest or Coffer.
51. An interjection expressive of effort.
52. To enclose in a case.
53. A Plural Suffix.

CLUES DOWN

1. Amidst.
2. A long Twig.
4. A peculiar force.
5. An exclamation of contempt.
6. A newt.
7. Compare (Abbr.)
8. A. Cavity in a rock.
9. Staggers.
11. To Consume.
13. Together.
15. A limb.
17. Afraid. (Scot).
19. A Trick, hoax
20. Brother. (Abbr.)
22. A dam across a river.
25. Weapons.
27. An exclamation of surprise.
28. A pronoun.
29. Edward (Abbr.)
30. O. A. (Actual).
33. To delay.
34. To instigate.
35. Thus.
36. A negative prefix.
37. To suffer.
39. Deeds.
40. Object aimed at.
42. Cry of a sheep.
44. Son.
45. Verily.
47. Anger.
49. T. N. (Actual).

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 16TH APRIL, 1928.
RESULTS WILL BE PUBLISHED ON 28TH APRIL, 1928.

Name of this Paper .....
Full Name and Address.....

N.B.—Closing date of Competition No. 3 extended upto 2nd April 1928. Results will be Published on 16th April, 1928.

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(1). Rs. 300 will be awarded to the Correct or nearest correct solution and Rs 200 for the next best solution. Rs. 100 will be awarded to the sender of the largest number of entries and Rs. 50 for the sender of the next largest number of entries.

(2) An entry fee of one rupee must accompany each solution (entry) Six solutions (Entries) in one cover Rs. 5/- more than six any number of entries Twelve annas per entry. Cheques and Postage stamps will not be accepted towards the entry fees.

(3) Only one letter must be written in a square. Every breach of this rule will be adjudged an error. Alternative letters must be submitted on separate entries accompanied by the requisite fees.

(4) No responsibility can be accepted either for the loss or non-delivery of entries or fees.

(5) In all matters arising out of this Competition the decision of the Management must be accepted as final and binding.

(6) Any number of alternative or similar entries will be accepted provided each entry is accompanied by the requisite fees.

N. B.—A Correct Solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the Key Solution. It is not necessary to copy either the Clues or the Diagram. Solutions will be accepted in list form. Full name and address and the number of entries sent must be given on the Cover containing the entries and on the M. O. Coupon also.

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SCHEME FOR HELPING POOR MUSLIM STUDENTS

An "All-India One-anna Muslim Educational Scheme" has been started in Karachi City with the object of providing secondary and higher education to the poor deserving sons of the community. According to the scheme a sum of one anna will be requested from the Muslim students in Colleges and schools of the Presidency and the money thus collected will be spent by the way of scholarships.

The Trustees of the scheme are Seth Ghulam Ally G. Chagla, Seth Hakim A. Alvi, and Dr. Daudpota, Principal Sind Madressah Karachi.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1-30 p.m.
Children's Aid Society, annual meeting St. George's Hospital Recreation Room at 5-30 p.m. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Public meeting of students to welcome the Parsee World cyclists at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
New India Assurance Co., Ltd., shareholders' meeting, Share-brokers' Hall, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Jamshed Nowroze (Parsi holiday): Banks closed.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday), Mr. A. Mody will speak on "Teaching of History in the lower classes."

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' MEETING.

An extraordinary meeting of the Bombay mill workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. behind Gokhle's Hotel, Parel, when the question of "Increased Time Scale" will be discussed.

FANCY FAIR.

A meeting of the Managing Committee for the Fancy Fair, which is proposed to be organised by the Gokhale Education Society will take place at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the Society's Dharamsey High School, Badamwadi, Girgaum Back Road.

PROF. PARANJAPE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of Brahman Sabha, Prof. Shivarampat Paranjape of Poona will deliver a lecture in the Sabha's Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

TENNIS AT ANDHERI.

The following are further results in the Andheri tennis tournament:—
Vakharia beat M. G. Kamat 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.
D. P. Wagle beat Raojibhai 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.
M. G. Kamat and J. L. Mehta beat N. S. Wagle and S. B. Wagh 6—3, 7—5.
Raojibhai and Manibhai beat N. V. Pai and D. P. Wagle 6—3, 6—2.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—
1 March, Berliner Luft, Paul Lincke; 2 Overture, The Bohemian Girl, Balfe; 3 Intermezzo, Adieu, Owens; 4 Potpourri, Bajadere, Kalman; 5 Serenata, D'Exatase, Fletcher; 6 Selection, Les Huguenots, Meyerbeer; 7 Patrol, The Mounting of the Guards, Elenberg; 8 Entr'Acte, Bon Voyage, Somerville; 9 Finale, Ice Cream, Johnson.

Y. M. C. A. TEN-MILE WALKING RACE.

The Y. M. C. A. have arranged for a 10-mile walking race for the Buchanan Challenge Cup to take place on Saturday, (March 31st). The race is open to all comers, and will commence at 6-30 a.m. from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, the course being along Queens Road, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Podder Road and back via Hughes Road and Queens Road finishing at the Y. M. C. A. Tennis courts, opposite the Cooperage. The entrance fee for Y. M. C. A. members is Re. 1 and for non-members Re. 1-8-0. Cups will be given to the first three home, and 4th, 5th and 6th men will receive silver medals. Entries close on Wednesday, (28th instant), and may be sent to the Secretary, Y. M. C. A., 12, Wodehouse Road, from whom rules, etc. can be obtained.

CO-OPERATIVE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

19 Students appeared for the Co-operative Certificate Examination held by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay on Sunday (2nd Oct. 1927), out of whom 12 are declared successful. The names of the successful candidates are given in order of merit below:—
Mr. G. H. Kapadia, Mr. R. H. Deshpande, Mr. K. Gopalrao, Mr. A. A. Jooneji, Mr. M. H. Selat, Mr. B. S. Manvikar, Mr. A. K. Darudwalla, Mr. V. K. Cheriyan, Mr. D. J. Shukla, Mr. M. G. Purohit, Mr. A. H. Elias, Mr. M. G. Desai.
The first prize goes to the number 1 and the second prize is divided between Nos. 2 and 3.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—The St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Talk "The Selection of a Sick Room and its Furniture" By Mr. K. P. Daver, B.A.
6-45 p.m.—The Works of Wagner. As Recorded for the Gramophone. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Overture "The Flying Dutchman". Alexander Kipnis Brass. "Wotan's Farewell". (Die Walkure). The Symphony Orchestra. "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" (The Rhinegold). Peter Dawson Brass. "O Star of Eve". (Tannhauser). The Symphony Orchestra. Overture "Tannhauser".
7-30 p.m.—Interval.
9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-20 p.m.—L. R. Parkar Vocal Music. L. Chawan Been Solo.
11-0 p.m.—Close Down.

A scene from "The Lady of the Harem" which is shown next week at the Globe Cinema.

ID PRAYERS AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Islam has striven hard to remove communal differences and antagonism from amongst its followers and the whole world, and has aimed to create an atmosphere of good will and cordiality among all schools of conflicting thoughts.

To those who are remote from us and do not accept us as one from amongst them, the divine call of "Ta'alo Ila Kalematin Sawa-in Bainana wo Bainakum" "Come and let us join each other in at least those things which are common between us" has invited all in a reasonable and simple manner to rally round a single nucleus and admonishes its followers on points which are conducive to the growth of fraternity, equality and unanimity among all. It is on this ground that such fundamental rules as worshipping one God, following one Prophet, praying towards the one side of Ka'aba observing fasts in one and the same period, going on pilgrimage to one and the same place and giving "Zakat" in only one manner, have been strictly laid.

"Waatasimu be hablillahe Jameeau wa la tafarraqu (till the end):—Hold fast the rope of God and avoid discord." In this divine pronouncement, the elucidation of the benefits of union and concord, the instruction for offering daily prayers five times in the near most mosque, Juma prayers in the big Juma Mosque, and the two Id prayers in Mosalla Idain (Open Maidan) by gathering from all quarters far and near, and the further stress laid on it being "Sunnat" to be strictly followed by all devotees of the Holy Prophet, is again laid down only on this account.

The Muslims ought to value this commandment inasmuch as their religion has, after relieving them from the efforts generally made for political and social gatherings and customary endeavours for conventional assemblies instructed them on subjects which involve a variety of invaluable benefits. But it is a thousand pities that they did not appreciate this great obligation of their religion and eventually plunged themselves headlong in the whirlpool of rancour and discord from which they were to be saved by Islam.

A series of sects such as Shias, Sunnis, Moqallid and Ghair Moqallid and then amongst Shias, Isna Ashri, Bohras and Khojas and amongst Sunnis, Hanafis, Shafies, Malikis and Humblis cropped up; mosques were segregated; difference was created in the manners of prayers and even in the time of offering them so much so that they became alienated from one another and the feeling of this bitter state of things was lost to them! "Bebin Tafawuti Rah Az Kujast ta ba Kuja"—'see the difference of routes which is so wide"!

But those who feel this pang cannot remain silent and idle. They will harp their own tune, trusting that success and failure are in the hands of God.

In this connection the expression of this desire will not be out of place that those gentlemen who do not or cannot take part in the prayers or at least those who are outstanding figure in their own sphere may visit the place on or just after the prayers with a view to enjoy the Id celebrations and to embrace each other open-heartedly at least twice a year having purged their minds of all personal and political differences, as this is a fundamental factor of contact and harmony. At the lowest possible computation of its beneficial results that benefit is inevitably sure which is secured by others with difficulty in different societies and clubs.

This system is prevalent at some places in India. For instance in Ujjain and Gwalior this kind of meeting to celebrate the Id festivals is convened by the officers of those States who are mostly our Hindu brothren. Hence it is not too much to expect from Muslims to adopt the same course.

I wish, therefore, this sincere longing of mine could be fulfilled and the local right-thinking persons could give a start to this scheme from this very year by approving it.—Yours, etc.

ABU YOUSUF ASFAHANI.
Bhindibazar,
Bombay, 18th March.

SPORTS AT VILE PARLE

The annual gathering of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association was held on Sunday. Sports were also held. The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta presided and Lady Mehta distributed the prizes.

MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION REPORT

INDIAN MEMBERS' DISSENT

It is understood that the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture is ready, and will shortly be sent to the Secretary of State for India. As expected there will be, it is believed, practically two reports, the Indian members, with the exception of one, being obliged to write a dissenting minute. The recommendations of the Commission, it is said, follow the usual lines, making no radical suggestions for the eradication of the ryot's indebtedness or for an improvement in the methods of farming within the ryots' financial capacity.

ORDERS IN HAVELI KABULIMAL CASE

LAHORE, March. 16.

Mr. Justice Ffordo and Mr. Justice Coldstream at the High Court to-day pronounced orders in the Haveli Kabulimal case in which ten Sikhs were originally convicted of causing the death of four Mahomedans with kirpans on the night of 3rd May 1927. Five of the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge and out of the remaining five four have now been acquitted by Their Lordships and the sentence of transporation for life on the remaining accused has been upheld.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 17.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1-5 31-32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 145 31/32 to 15th April.
Banks Selling D D 1/6.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 29/32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 April.
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1/2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 267-1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 174.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.87-7/8. 16th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/7 1/16 17th inst.
London—Japan 1/11-1/8 16th inst.
London—Paris 124.00 16th inst.
London—Belgium 35.01 16th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.34 16th inst.
London—Italy 92.40 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 16th inst., £4-4-11-1/2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 16th inst. 26 5/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-1/4 16th inst., 26 1/8 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-11/16 16th inst., 57 9/16 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/32 per cent 16th inst., 4 3/16 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-5/32 per cent 16th inst., 4 3/16 per cent 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent.
3 mos. 5-1/2 per cent.
6 mos. 5 per cent.
12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1928.

THE DODGER OUT-DODGED

The obnoxious clause 5 of the University Bill has had half its sting taken out of it in a most unexpected manner. The sting lay in part 2 of the clause authorising the Chancellor of the University to annul any proceeding of the University which he thought inconsistent with its Statues, Regulations, etc. But the part was cut out on a point of order long before it could be discussed on its own merits—or demerits. The point of order came from the resourceful brain of Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan. He contended that the extraordinary powers of annulment vested in the Chancellor were far beyond what was contemplated by the original clause and that, therefore, the second part of the clause was "ultra vires." The force of the objection as much as its unexpectedness took almost every one by surprise. The Education Minister, who had moved the new clause as an amendment to the original clause, quibbled desperately to show that the annulling powers under the amended clause were implied in the visitorial powers under the original. But the President was too astute to be hoodwinked into a constitutional error. After fully hearing the Minister and the Finance Member who supported him, the President gave his considered ruling that sub-clause 2 of the amendment embodied a matter which was beyond the scope of the original clause and hence that part of the amendment was out of order. Flabbergasted at the ruling, the Minister threatened to go back to the old clause, but it was coolly pointed out to him by Mr. Nariman and the President that the new clause had already become the property of the House and could not be withdrawn without its permission. The Minister accepted the inevitable and expressed his willingness to proceed with the new clause shorn of its second part.

Meanwhile, the Finance Member suggested seeking legal opinion from the Advocate-General as to whether the sub-clause ruled out of order was really out of order. There was nothing to prevent the Advocate-General, who is a member of the Council, expressing his view on the matter. The opinion of the Advocate-General must, of course, be given due weight, but any suggestion that it must be binding on the President is not only not courteous to the latter but unconstitutional inasmuch as the final word in these matters must be with the President. The President rightly observed that he had given his considered ruling and that was the end of the matter. He, however, promised to reconsider his ruling if any convincing argument to the contrary were forthcoming. We foresee no arguments against the ruling, but would urge two sound ones to support it. First, under the original clause effect could be given to the visitor's directions to the University only by the Senate or the Syndicate; whereas under the new clause the Chancellor can himself undo entirely the work of the Senate or the Syndicate. It is preposterous to suggest, therefore, as the Minister did, that the powers under the new clause were implied in the original clause. Another constitutional argument against the new clause is the one suggested by Principal N. V. Thadani, that the Chancellor, as Head of the University's executive, is responsible for giving effect to those decisions and cannot reverse those decisions. We shall not say more on the point of order or the President's ruling till any legal opinion contrary to the ruling should find public expression. Meanwhile, We congratulate Mr. Swaminarayan on his Portia-like strategy and the President on his bold and fair ruling.

On the merits of the clause we have said much before. Graduate voters' meetings in Bombay, Hyderabad and elsewhere have discussed the clause threadbare and have condemned it. The University itself will do the same shortly. We would have left the matter at that, were it not for Mr. Munshi's laboured apologia for the clause. Mr. P. V. Kane's reply to Mr. Munshi, which we publish elsewhere to-day and Principal Thadani's special article on the subject, which we published on Saturday last meet all the important points raised by Mr. Munshi. We would ask the reader not to confuse the main issue with the several side issues that Mr. Munshi brings in. The main point is whether or not the new clause is objectionable, as giving the Chancellor autocratic powers and robbing the Bill of whatever democratic character it may otherwise possess. That such autocratic powers have been regarded as objectionable even by Mr. Munshi will be evident from the striking passages from Mr. Munshi's own speech on the Bill, aptly quoted by Mr. Kane. It is further evident from Mr. Munshi's amendment to the new clause to delete the words "in his opinion" from it. Mr. Munshi seems to reconcile himself to the new clause as if it were an inevitable evil. He persuades himself that the Chancellor's interpretation of the Senate's Regulations, etc., is after all subject to appeal to the High Court. The words "in his opinion" give the lie direct to this supposition and that is perhaps why Mr. Munshi himself objects to the words. Mr. Munshi also fears that, if the clause is rejected, Government would disallow the whole Bill. Mr. Munshi, as a nationalist, should be above such craven fears. The clause is not a vital part of the Bill even from the Government's point of view. That is why the Government of Bombay did not insert any such clause in their draft Bill. It is the very weakness, such as is evinced by Mr. Munshi, that prompts the Government to press the bureaucratic advantage as far as possible. Firmness alone can frustrate such tactics. We must draw the line at an official Chancellor nominating his own Vice-Chancellor. The clause in question is far beyond the limit.

TIMELY ADVICE.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, the editor of the "New Leader" the Labour journal in England which sees the Indian side of the political issue between India and England with sympathy, left for England on Saturday after a short sojourn in this country a good deal of which had, unfortunately, to be spent in hospital. But though ill-health had disabled him from making a tour of India and getting into personal touch with the many phases of Indian life, Mr. Brockway was able to gather a good deal of accurate knowledge of the political cross-currents in India as his interview amply indicates. He is convinced of the effectiveness of the Indian boycott. He is impressed with the "remarkable unity" regarding it amongst the Indian political parties. In his opinion if the present unity is maintained, if the legislatures continue their refusal to appoint Committees to work with the Commission, "all its authority and prestige would have disappeared". Mr. Brockway thinks a moment may come, if the boycott persists, when Britain will be forced to offer negotiations on a new basis. "If I may venture to advise the Indian parties", he says, "I would urge them to reach an understanding as to their course of procedure at that moment".

This is pertinent and opportune advice. It should encourage our political leaders, now so happily united on one great fundamental issue to make the united front a bulwark of permanent duration. There will, of course, be attempts on the part of officialdom to make a breach in the present solid wall of opposition. Mr. Brockway notices this possibility. He warns the Indian political parties to resist the temptation of being willing "to negotiate separately". This is a wise warning as important and opportune as his suggestion that the All-Parties' Conference, which he rightly calls the "authentic voice of India", should reach a united conclusion. If that is done, "the greatest possible step," as he says, "will have been taken towards the attainment of Swaraj". To Mr. Brockway India is not decadent as she is to Miss Mayo. She is, according to him, in a "ferment of renaissance". This is but too true. Indian leaders are groping their way labouriously towards a common formula of freedom, a constitution satisfactory for all parties. Mr. Crerar sneered at these "fruitless experiments". Mr. Brockway with an unerring and sympathetic insight into the Indian demand for Swaraj looks upon them as a task of "magnificent constructive statesmanship". Our leaders must remember that the task can be successfully accomplished only by maintaining the present united front.

CO-ORDINATION, NOT FEDERATION.

The interview given on his return from Kenya on Saturday by Kunwar Maharaj Singh, one of the officials deputed by the Government of India to assist Indians in East Africa to prepare their representation to the Hilton-Young Commission indicates how very much the Federation idea is a fad of the Kenya Whites under whose thumb Sir Edward Grigg the present Governor of Kenya happens to be. Kunwar Maharaj Singh remarked that he and his colleague, Mr. Ewbank, were impressed by the unity of Indians in East Africa on the questions relating to their interests which the Royal Commission will examine. The relations between the Hindus and the Muslims in that territory were most cordial. Indians in Kenya realise that their position in the colony is particularly bad and are emphatic in their protest against the impending evil of the grant of a non-official majority to Kenya in its Legislative Council which in practice will mean a permanent majority for Lord Delamere and Company. The Indian position in Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda is comparatively better because the Governors of these territories are opposed to the idea of a Federation though co-ordination of policy by means of Governors' Conferences is a method of administrative improvement which they as well as Indians and the European settlers in these territories favour. The Kenya Whites alone have taken up a bitter anti-Indian attitude. The Government of India in these circumstances should find no difficulty in impressing upon Whitehall the reasonableness and equity of the Indian demands. A common electoral roll in any constitutional improvement the Royal Commission may suggest seems to be the most satisfactory way to do justice to the Indian claims.

UNIVERSITY'S INDEPENDENCE THREATENED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S OPPORTUNITY

(BY S. K. VAIDYA)

Party meetings had been held; teas, luncheons and dinners galore had been given and it was stated on all sides that the independence of the University was to have been sacrificed on Saturday at the altar of the trinity of constitution-making, quibbling and conceit, by legal luminaries and others and that too with the help of the member for the University. But, luckily, Professor Swaminarayan intervened by raising a subtle constitutional point of order, contending that sub-clause (2) of the amended clause (5) proposing to give annulling powers to the Chancellor was out of order, as it went beyond the scope of the original clause (5) and that it was an altogether new principle, which could not be introduced into the Bill at that stage. After a prolonged, well-reasoned, and at times, even heated discussion, to which both the Ministerialists and the Oppositionists contributed, the Hon. the President gave his ruling, holding that the annulling sub-clause (2) of the amendment embodied a matter, which was beyond the scope of the original clause and hence that part of the amendment was out of order.

The most obnoxious portion of the amended clause has gone; and the dignity of the University is so far saved: it now remains for the House to delete the remaining sub-clause (1) and the original clause (5) and thus complete the glorious work of defending the independence of the University so auspiciously begun by Prof. Swaminarayan and his friends. I wish them every success.

THE PRESIDENT'S RULING

But, from the attitude, the Hon. the Leader of the House took, even after the ruling of the President, which was given in no uncertain nor equivocal manner, when he suggested to the Hon. the President that the advice of the Advocate-General should be sought on the interpretation (and ruling) of the Chair re the scope, the public is set wondering. Even inside the House, Mr. Ginwalla pointedly asked whether the Hon. the Leader of the House was in order in challenging the ruling of the President, simply because it was against the Government, and the Hon. the President was understood to remark that if that sort of attempt had been made, he would have been quick to resent it without any hesitation. Whether to reconsider his ruling or not in the light of any new convincing argument forthcoming on Monday, is the province of the President and the right thing will be done; but as there are rumours and hopes of getting the ruling reconsidered and even reversed, if possible, in the minds of some members, it is pertinent for us to consider the exact sequence of events which preceded that popular ruling. The point of order was raised by Prof. Swaminarayan, and the Hon. the President asked him to clearly give his interpretation and say whether the words "Any matter connected with the University", occurring in the original sub-clause (2) included any proceedings of the University or not. Prof. Swaminarayan contended that they did not. Not only that, but many members including Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik agreed with him and when the Ministerialists one and all—by the by, all Indian gentlemen,—contended that those words did include "any proceedings of the University", the Hon. the President showed his great anxiety to be able to give the correct ruling and repeatedly asked both the sides of the House to help him in the rather delicate matter of giving the correct decision. How does it come about, that the leading legal luminaries of the National Coalitionalist Party remained silent on the point? Why was it that they did not come forward to help the Hon. the President, if they had arguments of their own to offer? It was the most obvious and elementary duty of all the members to help the Hon. the President, to however small an extent they can, so that the right decision might be arrived at. Not only that, but the public would like to know how it was that the Hon. the Leader of the House did not ask for postponement of the ruling until after the advice of the Advocate-General was obtained, and why was it that the Government did not seek the help of their Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, who was available on the spot? Again the Hon. the President extended fullest courtesy to the Government benches and in his anxiety to be strictly impartial he went the length of reading line by line, sentence by sentence and phrase by phrase sub-clause (2) of the original clause (5) and compared it with sub-clause (1) of the amended clause (5) and clearly showed that, if it was contended by Government that the powers of inspection, of any proceedings of the University and of issuing any directions thereon, including annulment, were included in that sub-clause, where was the necesity of introducing that redundant annulling clause (2), and he pointedly asked Government to say what was the mystery behind that sub-clause. After so much detailed discussion the ruling against that sub-clause was given and to men of common sense, it is rather puzzling, to find

(Continued on page 9.)

OUT-CURZONING CURZON.

A REPLY TO MR. MUNSHI.

(BY P. V. KANE.)

The history of Clause 5 is now well-known. In the original Bill there was no clause corresponding to Clause 5. It appears that the Educational Minister on account of pressure from the Government of India introduced Clause 5. It evoked violent opposition in the Press and on public platforms. It is well-known that Mr. Munshi who is the representative of the University in the local Council not only did not oppose, as he should strenuously have done, the incorporation of such a drastic and retrograde provision in the Bill, but actually accepted the whole of the original Clause 5 in the Subjects Committee. The Senate of the Bombay University unanimously resolved that Clause 5 so affected the independent Government of the University that it should be deleted and that if it were not to be deleted the University would desire to continue the work under the old Act. Mr. Munshi did not express in the Senate any dissent from this emphatic resolution and did not also explain his acceptance in the old clause when it was before the Select Committee. Clause 5 is going to be enacted in an amended form. Mr. Munshi has now come out with a lengthy and elaborate defence of the amended clause and expressed his surprise at my attitude and that of Prof. Wadia. I may tell Mr. Munshi that however surprised he may profess to be at my attitude, it has been consistent throughout and that not only am I, but hundreds of graduates with whom I had a talk on this subject and whom Mr. Munshi has the honour of representing in the Council. are extremely surprised at the somersaults Mr. Munshi has indulged in from first to last. It is time that a dispassionate examination be made of the powers of Government under the Indian Universities Act of 1904, under the original Clause 5 and under the amended Clause 5.

HOBSON'S CHOICE

But before proceeding further one point must be made clear. Every one admits that the present Bill is welcome because in one important point it makes a salutary departure and an advance on the old Act. In my speech at the protest meeting of the graduates held in the Marwari Vidyalaya I laid great emphasis on this feature of the Bill, viz., that it introduces the principle of election on a very large scale. This has never been denied by any one. The democratisation of the University was long overdue. Even after 70 years of existence the Bombay University is still more or less officialised and lags behind Universities of yesterday in democratic spirit. While admitting this, we must not gloss over other objectionable or retrograde provisions. And if it be honestly thought as many do that the price for democratisation of the University demanded by Gov-

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of The Day

As Others See Them.

In an ironical account of the doings of the Simon Commission, the "welcome" it has had in India and the effect on the British Press and the British political parties of this "welcome" the London correspondent of the "Koelnische Zeitung", the oldest and most influential German journal in the Rhineland, gives its readers an idea of how deep is the gulf between the rulers and the ruled in India. The Simon Commission, he says, came to Delhi and "opened their trunk" to being out "a great and generous political present". It turned out to be a "statement" the duplicity of which was at once seen through by the Indian leaders. After referring to the Indian Legislative Assembly's resolution declaring to have nothing to do with the Commission, the correspondent remarks: "How very strained are the relations between this Commission and the Indian politicians can be gauged from the fact that the Commission and the President of the Assembly did not exchange visits and that the Commission did not attend the Assembly, the very place where it could have had the best insight into the mazes of Indian politics. It will go back without having drunk at the very source of knowledge."

Trifling with the Assembly.

The prompt restoration by the Viceroy of the four cuts agreed to by the Assembly has very naturally helped in consolidating opposition to the high handed policy of the Government. The manner in which the Government trifle with the Assembly was severely criticised by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was the first to declare in Saturday's session that the Finance Bill must be opposed. The step-motherly methods of Government in meeting popular wishes came in for seathing comment in the speeches of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Pundit Motilal Nehru while Mr. Ranga Iyer called the Assembly a "mock Parliament". Barring the abolition of Cotton Excise Duty the Finance Department, as Pundit Malaviya pointed out, had done nothing to reduce the burden on the tax-payer. The only course left open for the popular parties is to throw out the Finance Bill, although this possibility threw Mr. Arthur Moore into a reminiscent mood and prompted him to compare the achievements of the docile first Assembly with those of its successors. His threat that the rejection of the Finance Bill would bring up again the question whether or not Parliamentary Government was possible in this country was absolutely futile because India knows that the present constitution is a disgusting parody of real democratic Government.

Robbery In Law.

Pundit Motilal's emphatic declaration that self-respect demanded of the popular representatives to have only one ambition, "the ambition of being buried in the foundation of a free India" shows the angle from which the New India, whose mentality Pundit Motilal so very accurately represents, views the present constitutional deadlock. It will be a perpetual deadlock so long as other political parties do not become disillusioned as Punditji and the Congressmen are about Britain's being ever serious in regard to the question of granting self-government to India. The only way to open Britain's eyes is for India not to tolerate the fraudulent "Parliamentary" methods forced upon her. The Finance Bill must be thrown out because, as Pundit Motilal rightly observed, "we will be no party to the granting of supplies and as money is at the disposal of this House, when it refuses a grant and Government takes it, that is called robbery in law" and India must see to it that this "robbery" is not perpetrated.

Postal Rates.

It is a pity that the Government of India have taken up an uncompromising attitude on the question of reducing postal rates. When they were asked to reduce the postage on letters to half an anna, they argued that this would not really benefit the poor as was intended. When it was next proposed that the price of the post-card at least should be reduced to one pice, Government argued that they would not rob Peter to pay Paul. That is hardly a fair way of regarding a concession to the poor. The Postal Department, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra said, was not a benevolent institution but was run on the principle of charging a fee for services rendered. But the same could be said of Railways, yet Government do not scruple to maintain strategic lines at a heavy perennial loss at the expense of the commercial lines. Besides, assuming there is a temporary loss in reducing the price of a post-card, the loss will not be long continued, as it is sure to be considerably reduced if not wiped out with the growing habit of correspondence among the poor. We cannot believe there are no other ways of maintaining economy and efficiency in the Postal Department than levying high rates from the poor.

Poor Man's Burden.

The salt tax is the most unjust and oppressive form of taxation which a Government dealing with millions of half-starved people can impose. That even now the poor man in India to whom relief from this taxation will be a great blessing cannot be spared this burden is a severe indictment of the financial policy of the Government. But when even the modest proposal for the reduction of the salt duty to eight annas was made by Mr. Jogiah in the Assembly Sir Basil Blackett trotted out the hackneyed excuse that the finances of the country could ill afford this loss of revenue and that "education and sanitation" would suffer because schemes for accelerating them would starve. If the Government do really desire to retrench they can find money easily for all such schemes and many others even after the total remission of the salt duty. They can accept, for example, Pundit Malaviya's proposal for a progressive reduction in the number of British Troops, replacing them by the far less costly Indian soldiers. But, of course, when there is no will, there can be no way.

FATE OF FINANCE BILL

POPULAR LEADERS' OPPOSITION

PT. MOTILAL ON "ROBBERY IN LAW"

MR. IYENGER'S WARNING OF "CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK"

On Saturday, during the debate on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett that the Finance Bill be passed, popular leaders spoke out their mind. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said he refused to be a party to the farcical adoption of the Finance Bill. Pandit Motilal, who delivered one of the best speeches he has ever made in the House, said that having a sense of self-respect they would be no party to the granting of supplies and as money was at the disposal of the House, when it refused a grant and yet Government took it, that was called "robbery in law." The Nationalist Party has given freedom of vote, which means that the Independents acting similarly may make it difficult to throw out the Bill, on which voting is to be taken to-day.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 17.

It was not till after lunch that the Assembly proceedings really brightened from the dullness that had engulfed them since yesterday. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar with that clearness of perception which is strikingly has put the situation in a nutshell when he refused to be a party to the farcical adoption of the Finance Bill.

"You have no confidence in us and we have no confidence in you and there is a constitutional deadlock". He said Mr. Moore agreed with this interpretation of the Assembly situation but believed the remedy lay in the Assembly retrieving its reputation by going back to 1921 and adopting the petitioner roll of the first Assembly whose conduct, he said, had proved to the world "the aptitude of Indians for parliamentary institutions". This provoked Pandit Motilal who delivered one of the best speeches he has ever made in the Assembly. He was in excellent debating form and was loudly cheered and later profusely congratulated in the lobby for his brilliant performance. Mr. Ranga Iyer followed with his choicest of invectives and aided by kindly interruption of Mr. B. Das he did not let slip his another opportunity of championing the cause of his "most intimate friend" ex-Maharaja of Nabha. His speech was well-timed to terminate at four thirty when the House adjourned and the members proceeded to an "At Home" given by Pundit Motilal to meet Mr. Patel. A number of European Government members and secretaries, besides Indian officials were also present but the European non-officials with the exception of Mr. Arthur Moore kept away. The party was however a grand success.

The topic of discussion in the Assembly lobbies was the fate of the Finance Bill. It seems the Nationalist Party has given freedom of vote which means that the Independents acting similarly may make it difficult to throw the Finance Bill out. However, as the vote is to be taken on Monday, there may be some understanding on the point between the non-official parties.

MUSLIM MEMBER'S PERFORMANCE.

Pundit Malaviya's speech to-day is varyingly interpreted. Its first part undoubtedly looked as if Punditji was leading the movement which be organized in 1924 for throwing out the Finance Bill. His conclusion struck a different note. General regret was expressed at Abdulmatin Chaudhury trying to spoil, however unconsciously the effect of the triple attack by sidetracking the issue and the quoting figures of Muslim representation in the services which some obliging official source is reported to have helped him in order to cause a rift in the lute.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

When the Assembly met this morning discussion in the lobby circles related to the invitation received from Canada to participate in the Empire Parliamentary Conference in September. Keen interest has been aroused by the invitation. The Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association will meet shortly to elect four delegates.

Mr. Crerar replying to a question of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said that the Government of India offices would close in Delhi on 14th April. He added that the question of extending the present duration of the stay in New Delhi as a permanent measure was under consideration. Most of the dwelling houses in New Delhi were designed for occupation all the year round. A very large number of houses were actually occupied throughout the year. The Government had already effected a substantial reduction in the numeer of clerks who used to move to Simla befre.

The House then resumed the discussion on the Finance Bill.

"HINDUS UNDULY TAXED."

Mr. Mukhtar Singh moved that the income tax be charged in the case of joint Hindu family when the total income was more than Rs. 5,000. He said Hindus were not justly treated in the matter of the income tax, and showed by instance that members of the joint Hindu family could be taxed even if its members earned less than Rs. 2,000 yearly.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava pleaded for uniformity in all matters—rights, liabilities and opportunities. Why should Hindus he asked, be allowed to suffer a handicap simply because they followed their old custom.

Mr. Aney said the Hindu joint family was not a corporation. In most of the cases the Hindu family was joint for social purposes only.

Sir Basil Blackett said the proposal sought merely to lessen the taxation of one class. The law of taxation regarding Hindu joint family had been in force for nearly ten years, and was enacted after carefully considering the case of Hindus. Under this law the latter were given special privileges which were not enjoyed by other communities. He could not agree to the proposal, which,if given effect to, would mean a loss of nearly 25 lakhs of revenue, and would create further anamolies in the income tax law.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Muktarsingh then moved two proposals (1) that the income-tax be charged in the case of Hindu joint family when the total income was more than Rs. 4,000 and (2) when the total income was more than Rs. 3,000.

Both these motions were rejected, the second being defeated by 52 votes to 47.

Clause two and the subsequent clauses, the preamble and the title of the Bill were then passed.

Sir Basil Blackett next moved that the Bill be passed.

SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISION

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya opposed the passage of the Finance Bill. He maintained that barring the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty the Finance Department had done nothing to improve the financial situation of the Country for which they deserved credit. Taxation had not been reduced even after so many surplus budgets. The remission of provincial contributions was not a circumstance for which the Finance Member could take credit. The 1sh. 6d. Ratio was passed despite the opposition of the popular representatives.

The Reserve Bank Bill as brought forward by the Government was against the true interests of the country. He felt relieved that the Bill was not allowed to be proceeded with.

Government made sterling borrowings in England in order to support the 1sh. 6d. Ratio. If they continued to borrow against the wishes of the people of India then the debt would be repudiated by the country. Maladministration was not only in the Finance Department but also in the Army Department. He objected to the large number of British troops for the internal security of India and maintained that the internal security could be better maintained with the help of Indian troops. The manner in which the Skeen Committee recommendations were turned down was a matter which would do no credit to England. When the average income of an Indian was only 1|20 of an Englishman, India was made to spend 56 crores, even when the Incheape Committee had, after careful consideration, put down the figure at fifty crores. If it was a question of mercenary army, India was prepared to have one, and was sure there would be no chaos. He suggested that the British portion of the Army be reduced annually by five thousand and replaced by Indians, if necessary. Concluding, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that India's cup of misery was full and demanded an assurance from the Government that their grievances would be looked into.

TO SIR BASIL'S RESCUE.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand supporting Sir Basil Blackett's motion detailed the financial improvements brought about by the Finance Member. India's debt on which the taxpayer had to provide interest had decreased within the past five years by seventy-six crores. The era of deficits had passed away and out of the one hundred crores of unproductive debt about 26 crores had been wiped off The Government securities had appreciated in the Indian and foreign markets. The excise duty had been abolished and provincial contributions had been finally stopped. The interest rates on the sums advanced to Provinces had been reduced for allowing them to carry on useful schemes like the Sutlej Valley Project. All these improvements appealed to the House not to vote against the motion and disturb the equilibrium which had been brought about after a good deal of trouble and sacrifice.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that his first reason for opposing the motion was that the Governor-General in Council had restored the substantial cuts made by the House, and thereby trifled with the Assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK

Whatever the Assembly did the Government did not listen. "We are to-day face to face with a constitutional deadlock. I do not know whether the Government realises that. This Government in no sense our confidence and the representatives in this House do not command the confidence of the members on the Government benches. Our decisions and resolutions go unheeded. It is impossible in this state of things to agree to vote for a farcical measure of this discription." The Army was maintained in India to preserve the Brtish Rule. The Government had failed to protect Indians overseas. It had not adopted a policy of retrenchment and relieved people of taxation. It had not adopted a rational system of education or prohibition and therefore could enjoy no confidence. The Government must have realised during this memorable session the extent of communal and political harmony prevailing among the various parties in India, which fact, he said, proved that the reproach of differences was baseless. "You are neither good Government nor responsible Government and you are turning voluntarily deaf ears to all our representations. But you cannot resist the march of events. To-day we are face to face with a Government which is an organized hypocracy and an arrogant autocracy."

MUSLIM CLAIMS IGNORED

Abdul Matin Chaudhry protested against the Government's injustice in ignoring Muslim claims for representation in the services. He quoted what he said was a formidable array of figures Department by Department to prove that their grievance was genuine. Indeed he said the departments esemed vieing with one another as to who did greater injustice to Mussalmans. (Laughter.) His remarks might be unpalatable to some but were made in the interests of his constituents. "I have heard eloquent protests against racial discrimination in the Services. But, Sir, more extensive is communal discrimination. The members there (meaning Hindus) may be satisfied because their constituents are getting surreptitiously an advantage through the connivance of the Government. All the Departments seem to be afflicted by the Moslem bogey. (Laughter.) We do not want favours but claim our rights and if the Government behaves as it has been doing I can only say "God save us from our friends." (Cheers.)

REPEATING "MISTAKE" OF 1924

Mr. Arthur Moore said he did not realize until Pundit Malaviya spoke that the Finance Bill was in danger of being thrown out and in order to prevent that the speaker recalled the previous history. He said though the Montagu-Chelmsford Act was opposed by many the first Assembly built a high reputation. Throughout the world report went forth that Indians were dis-

(Continued on next page.)

EGYPTIAN CABINET

THE NEW PREMIER

MUSTAPHA NAHAS PASHA

LONDON, March 18.

Nahas Pasha, Premier, is also Minister for the Interior. Wassif Pasha Ghali is Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

MUSTAFA NAHAS PASHA.

ACCEPTS PREMIERSHIP

LONDON, March 17.

The Wafd leader, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, has accepted the Premiership and formed a Cabinet.—Reuter.

NANKING GOVT'S MANDATES

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS DECREED.

DIFFICULTIES OF SETTLEMENT

LONDON, March 18.

Shanghai.—In connection with the negotiations with the Nanking Government, the latter has issued two important mandates, firstly, ordering the arrests of the principal culprits responsible for the Nanking anti-foreign incidents, and secondly, decreeing protection of foreigners in China.

DIFFICULTIES OF SETTLEMENT

The Nationalist Foreign Minister, General Hwangfu, interviewed, expressed an anxiety to reach a settlement, and declared that the powers had considerably lessened their former demands. The difficulties of settlement now lay in determining the indemnities, which Nanking was willing to pay if they were "within her capacity, and reason."—Reuter.

LATE LORD SINHA

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN LONDON

LONDON March. 17.

A large and distinguished gathering of Indian and English friends of the late Lord Sinha assembled at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street under the presidency of the Maharaja of Burdwan, when tributes were paid to the memory of Lord Sinha. A resolution was adopted conveying to Lady Sinha and family the meeting's deep sense of sorrow and heartfelt sympathy with them at the death of Lord Sinha, which was a loss not only of India but of the whole Empire. Numerous letters of regret were read including those from Rt. Hon. (Syed) Ameer-Ali, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Dorabji Tata, Lord Reading. Lord Birkenhead and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Reuter's Special.

COURT MARTIAL TO BE HELD AT THE ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRAL COLLARD RETURNING TO LONDON

LONDON, March 17.

Malta.—The Admiral and Mrs. Collard are returning to London via Italy. The "Evening Standard" gathers that there will be a general court-martial at the Admiralty.—Reuter.

NO MUTINY ON "ROYAL OAK',

ADMIRALTY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, March 17.

The Admiralty states that it has received a report on the "Royal Oak" affair by the Malta Court of Enquiry which it is considering. It adds definitely that there has been no mutiny or refusal to sail under Collard nor a Court martial has yet been held.—Reuter.

U. S. WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

APPROVED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, March 18.

Washington.—By 287 votes to 57 the House of Representatives has approved of the warship construction programme costing 274 million dollars.—Reuter.

LADY ABE BAILEY LANDS AT HOMS

LONDON, March 17.

Cairo.—Lady Abe Bailey landed safely at Homs yesterday.—Reuter.

"FARCE OF SIMON COMMISSION"

LABOUR PARTICIPATION CONDEMNED

MR MARDY JONES' INDICTMENT OF BRITISH RULE

LONDON March. 17.

The Delegate Conference of the Working class Organisations under the auspices of the Workers' Welfare League of India was held at the Friars Hall, London. Mr. Mardy Jones submitted a report on the conditions of Indian workers and said that the Indian Trade Union Act of 1923 was better than the law prevailing in England. His greatest indictment of British rule in India "was the illiteracy of the masses, low wages and terrible conditions of workers". The Conference adoptet resolutions condemning the conditions of Indian workers, sympathising with and supporting the efforts to build up a powerful trade union aid Labour movement, and secure full political rights, and urging the need for greater co-operation between the Anglo-Indian and the Labour movements. The Conference also adopted a resolution against the "Imperialist policy of Mr. Baldwin towards India" voiced the solidarity with the Indian people in rejecting the farce of the Simon Commission" and condemned Labour participation in the Commission.—Reuter's Special.

THE HEROES' HOME-COMING

WONDERFUL RECEPTION TO PARSI WORLD CYCLISTS

"MADE A NAME FOR MOTHERLAND IN WORLD OF SPORT"

"A LESSON FOR YOUNGER GENERATION", SAYS LADY DHANBAI

Jal Bapasola, Rustom Bhumgara and Adi Hakim, three of the six cyclists who had left Bombay on October 15, 1923, with a resolve to tour the world on their bikes completed their heroic task on Sunday morning when a large concourse of humanity gathered on the Gilder Tank market playground to accord them a hearty reception. The return of these heroes was awaited by the citizens of Bombay with eagerness rarely experienced in public life. Their exploits and the world records made by them were the chief topic of the city. Their achievements have, indeed, been without a parallel in the history of the world. When it was announced a few days ago that the indefatigable cyclists would be returning to Bombay hale and hearty on Sunday a wave of satisfaction had passed and every citizen was looking forward to the eventful day in order to have a glimpse at at the youngmen who had broken all records in the cycling world.

The Bombay Weight-lifting Club under whose auspices the party had started on their world tour had, for weeks past, been making arrangtments to accord the three of the six members of the party a suitable reception, and a lengthy programme, a procession and a meeting were arranged in accordance to the wishes of many public institutions and citizens of Bombay. The globe-cyclists who had been receiving unique honours throughout their long journey extending over four years and five months and who on their way back to Bombay have been received very enthusiastically at every station where they made a halt, reached Kurla on Saturday evening and were given a hearty ovation by leaders of the Parsi and other communities. They were taken round the main roads of the city in the form of a procession and they stayed there for the night as guests of Mr. Maneckjee Bhatheena, the Manager of the Swadeshi Mills. In the meanwhile, arrangements in Bombay to give the trio a splendid reception were fast nearing completion.

DEPUTATION MEETS

Early on Sunday morning, at about 4 a.m. two motor buses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company started from the Grant Road corner for Kurla carrying a party of about 20 young Parsees under the leadership of Mr. Nusserwanji Rupa and Davar. They reached Mr. Bhathena's residence at about 4-40 a.m. when the young globe cyclists were already up and doing. Messrs. Rupa, Davar and others congratulated and garlanded them amidst loud cheers. So after a deputation under the leadership of Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer came up adn had hearty handshakes with intrepid trio. Words were, of course, few but the heart of every one present was overflowing with joy at finding their comrades safe and healthy after a long journey full of of unimaginable hardships. Garland and flowers were innumerable, and every one of those present took the opportunity of congratulating the brave trio on their happy return home. At about 6-30 in the morning the large area surrounding Mr. Bathena's residence was full of cycles and motor-bikes; and the organisers who had originally arranged to bring the globe cyclists informally to Matunga and to start a procession from there had to abandon the idea in response to the general demand. The procession started from Kurla itself. With a string band leading it, the processionists escorted the popular heroes driving numerous cycles and motor-bikes in front of and behind them. The fine music of the band and the noisy horns of the vehicles woke up the sleepers at Sion and Matunga, many of whom dressed up hurriedly and joined the procession. Slowly, the procession moved towards Dadar and stopped near the band-stand of the Parsi Colony where the entire population of the Colony rushed to accord welcome to the Parsi heroes in the right Parsi style. Mrs. Hakimji and many other ladies of the families of the globe cyclists welcomed the latter in a religious manner and garlanded them profusely. They were followed by Messrs. M. E. Joshi, C. Master and others who offered flowers and congratulated the young men on their having finished the onerous task they had voluntarily undertaken.

ON GILDER-TANK PLAYGROUND

The procession then resumed its progress and passing through the main streets of the Colony, reached the Dadar Main road. The progress on this road which is wide enough was made rather swiftly and in spite of large crowds coming out to greet the heroes of the day, the procession reached Byculla at about 7-30 a.m. It was formerly arranged to take the procession along Clare Road, the Parsi Statue, Bellasis Road, etc., to the Gilder Tank Market, but the route was suddenly changed near Byculla; and the procession moved towards Jacob Circle from where it proceeded along Lamington Road and arrived at the Gilder Tank Market at about 8 a.m. where the trio was received by the Bombay Wegiht-lifting Club and other institutions amidst deafening cheers.

The procession entered the vast playground of the Market where every inch of space was occupied in spite of the fact that the admission was restricted by ticket. Those who could not afford to spend the small amount of foue annas—which was the entrance fee—raised themselves on the walls round the play-ground or stood outside the market gates and iron railings. The gathering was really cosmopolitan and representative of all communities and was too large to allow even those sitting near the speakers to follow the proceedings. Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) was voted to the chair. Among those present were Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala, Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, Mohanlal Desai, Sarkari, N. Kapadia besides others.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME

Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer commenced the proceedings of the morning by according the trio a very warm and enthusiastic welcome home on behalf of the Bombay Weightlifting Club under the auspices of which the latter had started their tour along with three ohers. One of those three cyclists who could not finish their world tour had returned, while the other two had got employments in Persia and America. The three who persisted in their occupation had completed a tour of 45,000 miles on their wheels—which was a record in the history of the world.

It was the duty of the Parsis, Mr. Engineer continued to appreciate the wonderful spirit of the three yung men of their community who had faced dangers which could hardly be imagined, who had travelled all along for over four years and had made the Parsis known over the whole world as a bold, heroic race. The speaker concluded with a request to Lady Cowasji to officially announce the tour of the cyclists completed.

INSPIRATION FOR YOUTHS.

Lady Cowasji amidst deafening cheers congratulated the brave cyclists on their wonderful feats. She said that Sir Cowasji Jehangir had sent a message through her offerring hearty congratulations to the young men. Sir Cowasji could not attend the function owing to ill-health; but she was representing him. Lady Cowasji recalled an incident at Poona on February 15, 1923 when the very young men who had performed the wonderful feats had approached her and had laid their plans before her. She had then entertained serious doubts as regards the practicability of the planed tour; but she was now glad that the enthusiastic young Parsees had carried out their plans most successfullly to the glory of their community and country. She congratulated the trio once again on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, and said that the younger generation might well take a lesson from the valourous deeds of the trio.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, while congratuiating the cyclists, said that their triumph was a matter of pride for not only the City of Bombay but the whole country. The youngs men, who had taken upon themselves to make such a creditable record, were not rich, but their enthusiasm and love for their Motherland had brought them success which none had till then attained.

OBJECT OF THE TOUR.

Mr. Bapasola, the leader of the trio, then rose to reply amidst loud and prolonged cheers. He said he could not find words to thank adequately all those who had praised them so much. He said he and his comrades had done nothing very wonderful to command so much appreciation. They had believed that India and Indians were not at all understood in many

Continued on page 8.)

TUKOJI-MILLER MARRIAGE COMES OFF

GRAND CELEBRATIONS

HUGE CROWDS WITNESS CEREMONY

DEVI SHARMISHTA ADOPTED IN HOLKAR FAMILY

BARWAHA, March 17.

The wedding ceremonies commenced early this morning under happy auspices. The palace grounds presented a gay and animated appearance, and everywhere were to be seen cheerful faces.

The ceremonies began with the planting of a pole at 7-30 and other preliminaries including worship. The principal function of the morning was what is described as "magani". A deputation from the bridegroom's residence went in procession to the bride's residence with costly presents of clothes and jewels. At the head of the procession marched an Indore Infantry guard of honour. Immediately behind them came a body of khasbardars and then a corps of the household staff, a batch of scouts and Mankaris, Sardars and other people. The big procession accompaning the deputation went to the bride's residence for formally asking the bride's parents for her hand.

ADOPTION CEREMONY.

Just prior to this at the bride's residence an adoption ceremony was gone through. Miss Miller or Kumari Sharmishta was taken by Princess Tarabai as her daughter and then given in adoption to Col. Lambhate. This ceremony was interesting and mantras were chanted and blessings showered upon the bride and her parents. Col. Lambhate and his two wives then took Miss Miller as their daughter and presented her valuable "poshaks". Among those present at the ceremony were the Senior Maharani, who wore a yellow silk sari with lace border and a pearl necklace round her neck, the Maharaja's stepmothers, his sisters, Princesses Tarabai and Savitribai, Miss Miller's grandmother and other ladies of the Holkar family. The "Magani" ceremony over, presents were made and "patrika puja" or worshipping of the "letter of consent" was performed. Turmeric powder was applied to the bride. This function which marks the real beginning of the marriage ceremony lasted well over an hour.

Then the deputation returned to the bridegroom's residence in a procession carrying the letter of consent of the bride's parents for the bridegroom and turmeric powder which had been used by the bride. This part of the ceremony is called "tila". This ceremony was as elaborate as at the bride's residence. Then followed a ceremony invoking the gods to witness the ceremony

Devi Sharmishta who was supported during the "Magani" ceremony at her residence by the Maharaja's sisters, and other members of the royal family looked at her best. She wore a rose coloured Maheshwari sari with a broad lace border with a pink bodice, and a gold embroidered shawl which she later exchanged for one sent by the bridegroom. She wore a pearl necklace round her neck and diamond-set bangles on her hands. The ceremonies were accompanied by the chanting of mantras or holy texts and the worship of Ganpati invoking his aid for the successful termination of the marriage.

At the close of the function, the return deputation was headed by a large number of ladies carrying presents for the bridegroom from the bride's parents. It slowly wended its way to the bridegroom's residence, a procession being formed in the same order as before,.

At the bridegroom's residence the ceremony was mostly a ladies' affair. The Maharaja was supported by his sisters and other immediate relations.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage of Sir Tukoji Rao with Miss Miller came off in glorious weather this evening. The marriage ceremony took place in a beautiful shamiana outside the palace, the bride being given away in the true Maratha fashion by Col. Lambhate, her adopted father. There was a distinguished company of guests present including besides those already mentioned many Sardars and other prominent citizens and several prominent officials of the Indore State. Representatives of Kolhapur, Bhopal and some other Durbars were present. It was a magnificent function held in a truly oriental style with costly display of richly embroidered silk and lace cloths and brilliant jewellery. At night the whole place was beautifully illuminated and fireworks marked the termination of the day's programme. Sarmishta Devi looked very charming in her rich raiment and she seemed delighted with the brilliant oriental setting that had been given to the whole function.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING.

In the pavilion specially erected for the reception of guests and visitors the guests were received by Sir Tukoji Rao's principal officers and prominent members of the Holkar family. It was a very remarkable gathering and amidst unsurpassable splendour the marriage which had excited so much interest in many quarters was concluded. Both Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao and his bride looked very happy and they handsomely acknowledged numerous congratulations.

25,000 people witnessed the marriage of Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar with Sarmishta Devi (Miss Miller) which came off at the Darya Mahal palace. As the wedding function progressed the tremendous clapping of hands marked the approval of the crowds who had crowded into the wedding pavilion to overflowing. Exactly at the appointed time Sir Tukoji Rao arrived at the pavilion in a procession and Sarmisnta Devi arrived from the opposite direction and both were seated face to face on wodden planks. According to the custom, the bridegroom was sitting facing the east while the bride was facing the west.

Sarmishta Devi also looked serene and smiling and she went through the ceremonies without betraying any nervousness. The Senior Maharani, the Maharaja's sisters and other members of the Holkar family including Tatya Sahib, uncle of Sir Tukoji Rao, actively participated in the marriage ceremonies.

Sarmishta Devi's grandmother was seated on a chair next to Sir Tukoji Rao and she seemed to be very much interested in the ceremonies and occasionally expressed her approval by smiles.

EUROPEANS KEENLY INTERESTED.

Among those who were watching the function with keen interest were several Europeans, and there was a sprinkling of Parsee ladies who had come from different places.

NUMEROUS PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Numerous presents were received by the bride and bridegroom and they are being sorted and arranged for inspection. After the tying of the wedding knot Sir Tukoji Rao and his bride ascended a dais on which sacrificial fire was worshipped. The whole function lasted well over two hours.

The pair then returned in a procession to the bridegroom's residence and with the Lakshmi Pooja, or the worship of the Goddess of Wealth, at the bridegroom's residence the evening's function came to an end.—A. P.

THOSE NOT PRESENT

A correspondent from Indore wires under date 18th instant:—

Her Highness the Junior Maharanee, Princess Sitabai, leading Sirdars Bolisab Changan, Changan Zenane, Malharao Holkar, Yadavrao Maharaja and Martandrao Bhagvat and Punchbhayas of Kutekar Dhangar caste, and the high officials of the State did not attend the wedding of His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao, with Miss Miller at Barwaha yesterday.—A. P.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO SHANKARACHARYA

NASIK, March 17.

Messages of congratulations continue to be received by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya regarding the conversion of Miss Miller. The latest messages include expressions of felicitations from Mr. Yadavrao Kale, ex-president of the Hindu Sabha at Buldana, Bhai Permanand of Lahore and the Hon. Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Minister C. P. Government.

The Sardars and Inamdars of the Bombay Presidency have sent a message to His Holiness expressing their pleasure at the step he took to convert Miss Miller to Hinduism which they think is a great advance towards a progressive Hindu religion.—A. P.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills.
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.
Price :—per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.
Raman Vilasini Pills.
These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.
Price :—per box Re. 1.
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Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.
Price :—per box Re. 1.
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FACTORY :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.
BRANCH :—303, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
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Then You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

JAMNAGAR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

H. H. JAM SAHEB REDRESSES GRIEVANCES

ANNIVERSARY OF CORONATION

(From our Correspondent.)

JAMNGAR, March. 16.

The 5th Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show was held to-day at Lalpur, 25 miles distant from Jamnagar Shreemati Madhavi, new Rani Saheba of Jasdan distributed prizes to the winners for superior breed of Cattle and good seeds. While the H. H. the Jamsaheb with the Darbar and the Rani Saheba of Jasdan was inspecting the Cattle, a bullock bolted and the Rani Saheba narrowly escaped from being injured through sheer presence of mind of the H.H. the Jamsaheb

COMPLAINTS AGAINST GRASIAS.

Along with this Exhibition and Cattle Show meetings of Patels Chovatias and farmers of Lalpur Mahal were held H. the Jamsaheb specially went to Lalpur in motor in the morning. In the Patels' meeting, the Patel of Khavadi complained against the Grasias of the villages and said they entered other people's farms and used them as public roads although there were other passages which could be used as such. He also said that farmers are intimidated. H. H. the Jamaheb after inquiring into the matter ordered that punitive police be kept there at the expense of the Grasias.

In the general meeting of farmers, many people from Dhonia complained that some days ago when a marriage procession was passing it was attacked by youngsters at the instigation of Grasias and some people were seriously injured. H. H. the Pamsa at once sent for the Superintendent of police from Jamnagar and on his arrival he was ordered to present the accused before him at Jamnagar. A farmer of Lalpur said his cart was stolen and though he lodged his complaint before a police sub-inspector no action was taken on enquiry it was found that the police officer did not even care to register the complaint. H. H. the Jam Saheb ordered that the officer should be punished for his neglect.

HEARS GRIEVANCES.

After the meeting of the farmers was over merchants and members of the general public camerin. Sheth Vithaldas on their behalf asked for a middle school and conveniance of Telegraph Office. He said the general public had already subscribed more than Rs. 5000 for a middle school and they were prepared to give more if they got the school. Mr. Virji Vakil then requested supply of good roads and to development of Sed Bunder. The Coronation day of His Highness the Jam Saheb will be celebrated on Sunday. The next Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show will be held at Bhanwad on Monday. H. H. the Jam Saheb leaves for Bombay on Tuesday and thence, he proceeds to Bhopal. He sails for England on 21st April.

ARREST OF GERMANS BY SOVIET.

M. CHICHERIN S STATEMENT

LONDON, March 17.

Moscow.—M. Chicherin had conversation with the German Ambassador as regards the broken Soviet-German commercial negotiations. M. Chicherin stated that the arrests were made strictly on the basis of Soviet laws which were applicable to everyone living under the Soviet Union, and any attempt to bring pressure on Soviet justice was doomed to be failure.—Reuter.

THE HEROES' HOME-COMING

(Continued from page 7.)

countries in the world; and they had, therefore, proposed to start on the tour on bikes to make a name of their Motherland in the world of sport. They had visited 24 Countries, four Continents and had crossed four deserts. They had to face difficulties, of course, but they had counted upon those difficulties before they started. And, therefore, they could overcome them more easily than they could have done otherwise. Concluding, Mr. Bapasola laid great stress on the need of encouraging the spirit of adventure in young men and women, and thanked the Bombay weight-lifting Club and all those present most sincerely.

Messrs. Hakeem and Bhumgara related their experiences in various countries where they had travelled. They said that Korea and China had given them exceptionally cordial reception.

With a vote of thanks to Lady Cowasji Jehangir and the globe cyclists proposed by Mr. T. Sarkari, the function terminated.

Messrs. Bapasola, Hakeem and Bumgara then proceeded to the Fire temples of Wadiaji and the Parsi Anjuman at which places also they were warmly congratulated and garlanded.

PARSI WORL D CLISTS.

BOMBAY STUD...S WELCOME

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Muslim Students' Union and the Presidency Youth League a public meeting will be held in the Brotherhood hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) to accord a cordial welcome to Messrs Jal Bapasola, Rustom Bhumgara and Adr Hakim on their return home after a successful tour round the world on bycycle. Details of the meeting will be published later.

COUNTRY OF OIL-FIELDS

DISCOVERIES IN ORANGE FREE STATE

AMERICAN EXPERTS' FAVOURABLE REPORTS

LONDON, March 17.

Bloemfontein.—The Administrator of the Orange Free State hinted at a possible discovery of vast oilfields in the State. He said "we are on the eve of immense developments. Immense oilfields may be opened in the near future and American experts have reported favourably on the prospects. A powerful Company has taken options on a number of farms."—Reuter.

Rugby international at Twickenham was played in glorious weather and before 60,000 spectators including King. Defeating Scotland by 6 points to nil England won international championship and Calcutta Cup.

FATE OF FINANCE BILL

(Continued from previous pages).

playing an aptitude for Parliamentary Government and a sense of responsibility. In 1923 the ban against Council entry was lifted and the Swarajists entered the Assembly and Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah played into their hands and the Finance Bill was thrown out. But the reputation was partly retrieved by Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah refusing to repeat this vote in 1925, 1926 and 1927. He now asked them whether they would repeat the mistake of 1924. He also blamed the Government partly, particularly over the non-acceptance of the Salt Tax vote of the Assembly in 1923. The position now revealed a conflict in which the opposition repeated irresponsible votes and the Government went its way caring little for what happened in the Assembly. If the Finance Bill was thrown out then the question that would come up for consideration would be whetherr or not Parliamentary Government was feasible in this country. He appealed earnestly and sincerely against such a course.

"ROBBERY IN LAW"

Pandit Motilal Nehru said it was painful to listen to Pundit Malaviya's speech because neither the Government took Pundit Malaviya seriously nor were the arguments likely to influence them. He might as well have addressed these arguments to stone figures. (Hear, Hear.) Mr. Moore had stressed the exploits of the first Assembly which had earned some reputation. This was lost by the throwing out of the Finance Bill in 1924 and regained partly by the Swarajist work in the committees. Pundit Motilal did not know whether the tone of Malaviya's appeal suggested that he wished to vote the Finance Bill down, but Congressmen would be glad of any party's assistance in this direction. As regards reputation, he had heard of the opinion of public men both in England and ther countries in the world. "There was no one who blamed us for our action. They only said the only effective thing was to follow our action with resolution. The whole point of throwing out the Finance Bill is that with self-respect we will be no party to the granting of supplies, and as money is at the disposal of this House, when it refuses a grant and yet Government takes it, that is called robbery in law." (Hear, hear.) Pundit Motilal said at one time he too believed in the British Government's assurances, but the march of events had convinced him that the British Government was never serious about the granting of responsible Government. There were some who said that a free India would be a greater asset to the British Empire, but they forgot that Government was doing everything to make such a happy development impossible. Lord Birkenhead in a speech recently had openly admitted that the whole prosperity of Great Britain, the whole future of the Empire, was linked with Britain's possession of India. India could not, therefore, ever get from the British of their free choice even Dominion status which meant freedom separate from the Empire. Pundit Motilal held that in an open competition between Englishmen and Indians in the army and other services on terms of equality, Indians would outdo the British. (Applause.) As regards the "New Statesmans" charge that if the British withdrew to-morrow Pundit Nehru would disappear in impotent obscurity Pundit Motilal said, "Our highest ambition is to be buried in the foundation of a free India and that edifice of the freedom of India will rise on our bones."

ROBBERY AND DACOITY

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the Assembly was no more Parliament than was the preparatory school at Dehra Dun an Indian Sandhurst. If taxation without representation was robbery, taxation with certification was dacoity. Swarajists were out to dig the foundation of the mock Parliament. Mr. Ranga Iyer referred to cases of detenues imprisoned. The case of the ex-Maharajah of Nabha was a pathetic one proclaiming as it did that even a prince had no liberty, any more than a plebain. He had been interned under the 1818 Regulation on the alleged ground that he had been disloyal to the Government. The administration of Indian states would have been far better if the British Government had not put obstacles in the way of their progress. There could be no Swaraj in India so long as the Indian States were kept as buffer States, like so many Ulsters. Mr. Ranga Iyer accused the British Government as being the cause of the spreading of the communal virus and asked why they did not punish communalists in the same manner as they treated politicians even of the non-violent order, and why there had been withdrawals of prosecutions against communalists, whilst politicians were vindictively punished. The policy of Sir William Marris was definitely to give an insidious support to communalism in the U.P. If in spite of all these injuries, India did not turn revolutionary it was because they had been accustomed for centuries to suffer, but even a trampled worm turned. The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

'AT HOME' TO MR. PATEL

MESSRS MOTILAL AND IYENGAR AS HOSTS

NEW DELHI, March. 17.

On the conclusion of the sitting of the Legislative Assembly to-day, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar were at home to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Council House courtyard. The function was largely attended.—A. P.

PUBLIC MEETING CONDEMNS NEW MADRAS MINISTRY

MADRAS, March. 17.

At a public meeting held this evening at Gokhale Hall, Dr. Besant presiding, speeches were made congratulating Messrs Ranganatham and Arogyaswami Mudaliar on their resignation and condemning the new ministry.—A. P.

EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM AND CHINA.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

TREASURY BENCHES SHOCKED.

In the course of his speech in the Assembly on the 8th March in reply to the Commander-in-Chief's announcement on the recommendations of the Skeen Committee, Pandit Motilal Nehru said:—

"His Excellency (the Commander-in-Chief) said that some of the Indian soldiers who were sent to China made large remittances home . . . Was it the savings from their salaries or 'was it loot which they were allowed to make from the poor Chinese' "?

Pandit Motilal—". . . . probably they (the troops) were let loose upon the Chinese who . . . . (cries of "Withdraw" from the Government Benches) I am not going to withdraw. I repeat a thousand times that our soldiers were not used. . . (cries of "Order" and "Withdraw"). You may shout yourselves hoarse. I will not withdraw. I say that our soldiers were not used for the honourable purposes for which a soldier should be used. (Cries of "Hear" "Hear" from the Congress Party benches). They were used in order to humiliate the nationals of another country who wanted to assert their independence against. . . .

Mr. G. M. Young—You said they looted.

Pandit Motilal—You exacted from them a duty which if they had been independent they would have refused to perform.

Sir Basil Blackett—Will the Hon'ble Member substantiate that they looked and that they were ordered to loot?

Pandit Motilal—What am I to substantiate?

Sir Basil Blackett—A lie.

Pandit Motilal—Am I to substantiate what is human nature to my learned friends over there? . . . .

Sir Basil Blackett—I say it is a foul slander.

Pandit Motilal—Then you are so full of animal nature that you have no idea of what human nature is or ought to be.

(Sir Basil Blackett, Sir William Birdwood, Mr. Macworth Young—they were all shocked at the mention of 'loot.' Sir Basil Blackett even lost temper and used unparliamentary language. Cries of "withdraw" came from the Government benches. Will they read history and revise their methods and opinions? Will they accept and represent facts as facts? History has not as yet lifted the veil over the events in China during recent years. And then Indians have no opportunity of knowing facts. India is served by official news agencies. A purely Medical Mission was not allowed to go out to China. Even Kuomintang literature is banned in this country. Who knows what future historians will record about China in 1925, 1926, 1927? Even cooked up war histories do reveal ugly facts. "Forward."

LET FACTS TELL

Towards the end of 1897 a band of Chinese robbers murdered two German missionaries. The European Powers got their "opportunity." They began seizing Chinese territory, province after province. A military expedition was sent to Peking—"to raze it to the ground." What followed is described by Count Waldersee (the German Commander):

"Throughout the whole stretch of the country from Taku to Tien-tsin I found a state of terrible devastation. So far as the eyes could reach, on the country-side in question, one could see nothing but ruins in which not a single Chinaman could still live, and the whole stretch from here to Peking, in so far as I have been within the reach of the advancing armies, is, I am told by my Chief of Staff in the same condition, 'while in Peking terrible destruction has been done by fires and looting.'"

"The International Anarchy, 1904-1914", by G. Lowes Dickinson. P. 289.

Later on.

The allied (Britain included in the "business') troops, the Embassy staffs, and the 'Europeans generally took their compensation in the form of loot.' "Immense damage") says Count Waldersee, "must have been done 'during the three days of authorised looting' (followed by much private looting), but nothing approaching an estimate of the losses entailed on the inhabitants has as yet been made out. Every nationality accords the palm to some other in respect to the act of plundering, but 'it remains the fact that each and all of them went in hot and strong for plunder.'" Admirers of Mr. Bernard Shaw will be interested to note that, on this occasion the English lived up to his conception of their character. 'They (the English) saved their conscience while they secured the loot,' "In the case of England", writes the Count, "this phase of war-making is covered over with certain formalities. The booty had to be handed over and placed in the spacious apartments of the Legation for public auction a good many days later. The money fortheoming from this, like the prize-money, was distributed in accordance with a certain scale among the officers and non-commissioned officers. Hence it is intelligible that no Englishman sees anything to be shocked at in looting." "The amount of damage", the Count goes on, "done to the country down to date 'by ravage and plunder' will never be calculable, but it must be immense. And he concludes:

"UNFORTUNATELY THE LOOTING HAS NOT FAILED TO BE ATTENDED BY OTHER EXCESSES: OUTRAGES ON WOMEN, BARBARITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WANTON ACTS OF INCENDIARISM, ETC."

"The International Anarchy, 1904-1914", by G. Lowes Dickinson P.P. 289-290. (Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 1926.)

SIMONITES AT FEROZEPORE

LORD BURNHAM ADMIRES MUNICIPALITY

FEROZEPORE CITY, March. 17.

To-day members of the Simon Commission saw the Government school and the tehsil jail. They attended a meeting of the municipality when Lord Burnham admired the businesslike working of the committee which he compared with that of the London County Council on which he sat for ten years. He said the Commission had received a wonderful reception at Ferozepore. Later the Commissioners attended a meeting of the District Board and expressed satisfaction with the working The Courts were inspected by Major Attlee.

After lunch a deputation of Ziladars was received and interviews were granted to many leaders.—A. P.

REDUCTIONS OF GRANTS IN C. P. COUNCIL

GOVERNOR CERTIFIES DEMANDS

NAGPUR, March. 17.

Reductions effected by the C. P. Legislative Council under heads "Land Revenue", "General Administration", "Administration of Justice" and "Police (reserved)" have been certified by the Governor declaring that the expenditures are essential to the discharge of his responsibility to administer those departments As regards token cuts each of these will be considered by Government on its merits and orders will be passed in due course.—A. P.

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. P.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

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1½ ANNAS.

ALIBAG IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Some of the Hon. Mr. Rieu's replies at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to the interpellations of Mr. A. M. Atavane M.L.C., regarding the recovery of enhanced land revenue in the Alibag Taluka are quite misleading and disappointing. It is not true that the Dharawadha Niwaran Committee of Alibag's movement for giving vent to their discontent at the revised rates has now entirely subsided. The large number of representatives of the whole district of Kolaba at their meeting at Veshvi near Alibag under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar M.L.A. on 25th January last unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the landholders not only of Alibag but other Talukas also, which may be similarly affected, to continue and carry on such a movement. Most of the landholders of Alibag and Pen Talukas have determined this year to withold payment of a rupee or thereabout of the increase-over old assessment. The statement that interested persons dissuaded others from bidding upto the full value of the goods put to auction is equally inaccurate. Friends and neighbours of defaulters may not have gone to bid at auction sales, though coaxed to do so by Government officers, but it is not easy to understand how a defaulter would like to see his friends helping in getting his goods sold at a very low price and running the risk of having a fresh distraint issued against him. On the contrary it is not unlikely that persons in the confidence of Government officers may have intervened in the interest of bidders. In the case of the gold bangles cited by Mr. Atavane it is said the bidding was hurried up and closed without giving much time to other bidders. It seems the bidder was a mofussil resident and went to bid at the auction in the interest of an Alibag gentleman.

Section 102 which the Hon. Mr. Rieu mentions to justify the recovery of the increased assessment for the year 1926-1927 runs as follows: "The assessment fixed by the officer in charge of a survey shall not be levied without the sanction of the Government. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to declare such assessments, with any modifications" deemed necessary. It will be seen that the Governor-in-Council 'can declare an assessment only after making modifications if necessary.' Mark the words. Section 103 says that the settlement shall be deemed to have been introduced when the levy of the assessment has been sanctioned under section 102 and notice of the same has been given. It is difficult to find the provision for a supplementary notification announcing "modifications made by Government in the rates and groups originally proposed by the settlement officer." The quotation I have italicised from Mr. Rieu's reply may be compared with Section 102, and it will be clearly observed that the supplementary notification alone was the notification introducing the revised settlement in 1926-27 and not in 1925-26 by the provisional notice as assumed by Government. These modifications were made by the 'Governor in Council in rates and groups' and made applicable to all the villages. Section 103 says: "When the levy of the assessment. . has been sanctioned under Section 102, and notice of the same has been given . . the settlement shall be deemed to have been introduced. . ." Section 104 provides the excess assessment is not to be levied in the year in which a survey settlement is introduced. The assumed introduction in July 1926 is thus contrary to the provision of the Land Revenue Code. By introducing a settlement in July Government also wish to make Section 104 'null and void.' A former Government generously and wisely directed that the land revenue settlements should invariably be introduced between the 1st of August and the date of the first instalment of the collection of land revenue (G. R. No. 1447 dated 27th February 1901). The date of the first instalment in Kolaba is 5th February. The later Governments, however, appear to have been in want of money to pay high salaries and carry on schemes undertaken for people other than the agriculturists.

Government have declared that they do not admit that the people have any legitimate grievances, but have given no reasons for their decision. Have they ever attempted, we humbly ask, to prove such a statement by making enquiries on the spot and refuting the various arguments advanced by the ryots in their numerous Marathi petitions to the Collector and in their English Memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council as well as in the public criticism of the settlement in the Press? In my letters on the subject, which appeared from time to time between April 1925 and July 1927 in "The Bombay Chronicle" and latterly also in the other English daily journals of Bombay, I have clearly proved how the abnormal increase in the assessment was unjustifiable and intolerable. I have given several instances of landholders who have had to cultivate their lands generally at a loss and pay the taxes with difficulty. Mr. M. B. Powar, M.L.C. for Kolaba in 1926 had asked Government if their attention had been drawn to the letters published in "The Bombay Chronicle".... on "proposed Revenue Enhancement in Alibag" and on "The Basis of Assessment" and if they intended to take into consideration any of the proposals made in those letters &c., The Hon. Sir Chunilal Metha replied that Government had noticed some of the letters and that the matter was under consideration. All the consideration given by Government to all the arguments was contained in the significant words "the request cannot be granted". I do not wish to reiterate the ryots' arguments here, though in a subsequent communication I may deal with a few of them to show how Government have ignored even cogent reasons against the enormous increase.—Yours, etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

Awas, March 7.

UNIVERSITY'S INDEPENDENCE THREATENED

(Continued from page 6.)

that there are people who still honestly think that the Advocate-General would be able to find out a new and convincing argument to enable the President to reverse his ruling of Saturday. However that is as it may be. It is not for us to speculate.

PERTINENT QUESTION.

The President, whatever he does, can do no wrong; but the natural question that the man in the street asks is this: "Could the popular members of the House have suggested, or rather would they have thought it proper to suggest such a procedure as was suggested by the Hon. the Leader of the House, if the ruling had gone against them? As a matter of fact, Mr. Noormahomed's point of order was ruled out: Why was it not then that Government jumped up and suggested to the Chair to seek the advice of the Advocate-General on that ruling? But it is no use arguing further. All, that laymen feel in this connection, is that the Government did not like the ruling and that particular effort was made even after the ruling was given, to see if Government view prevailed.

So much for and against that point of order. In making our position quite clear, we say that the whole of the amendment and the whole of original clause (5) should be deleted, in accordance with the decision of the Senate against having a Visitor and if the acceptance of that clause is the price of the new Bill, the Senate has definitely stated that they would much rather work under the present Act. We would here like to state that there are people who are convinced that if a Visitor must be had, then the Viceroy's appointment would be the lesser evil of the two, but we would again say that we do not want a Visitor at all.

A PLAIN PATHOLOGIST

The University member finds some humour in the personal aspect in this controversy, when he pillories a plain pathologist like me because I dared to enter the region of 'Constitution-making.' I wish to give a mild reply. If the art of Constitution-making means compromising-acquiescence after making "high-falutin'" speeches about defending the independence of the University, then I must say that the University member is quite welcome to it. I must assure him, if I may, that it is not possible for me to reach the giddy heights to which he has reached in that particular direction. Only, I must protest against a lawyer's derisive tone, pathologist as I am, and however mildly I may, that no matter what the brilliance, no matter what the sagacity, no matter what the Constitution-making ability and aptitude of the University member may be, his constituents, as self-respecting people, would refuse to remain silent, when their elected member on the Legislative Council, would, not only not, represent their views correctly, but as a matter of fact, would misrepresent them. The minimum that they should have done and they actually did, was to bring their views again to the notice of the University member. The University member may resent the entry of a pathologist into the region of Constitution-making, but I must very respectfully submit to my elevated friend, that I do not know of any law that prevents such an entry on the part of a pathologist. Perhaps, he would like to keep that privilege as a close preserve for Advocates of eminence only; but would it not be ridiculous, if he tried to keep out practical businessmen and enlightened publicists, nothing to say of the Zemindars, and special-interests-representatives, from participation in the pastime at which, he thinks, he alone is entitled to play?

In order to give reply to me and to other graduates, the University member went the length of quoting an eminent British statesman. I am glad, he has at last defined his attitude, and it is for his constituents to make a note of it, if they wish to do so.

Rather than give him a quotation in return, I would prefer to stir up the cells of my pathologist's brain and give him a mild rejoinder based on my speech at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall meeting on 11th March, 1928:—

"Some people like to play at Constitution-making and at statesmanship. They like to think that they are great assets to the University, to the Legislative Council and to the country. Let me assure these high-thinking gentlemen that they are mere accidents in the life of the University and of the country. Vaidya, perhaps, by his migration into the region of Constitution-making, may have been an accident in their lives, but they may rest in peace in the knowledge that they are not even incidents in the life of Vaidya. As individuals they do not count in his scheme: as such, they simply do not exist."

I would like respectfully to assure the University member that the only party that existed for Vaidya, in this University controversy, was the abstract elected University representative, and not the concrete Mr. Munshi, who for Vaidya's purposes may have as well been X. Y. Z. or * * *

AN INVITATION

In justification of a pathologist's entry in Constitution-making, I would like to invite the University member's attention to the following points. In aberration of the constitution of the body physical, a pathologist's help is often invoked, to arrive at the right diagnosis. To Mr. Munshi, the intervention of the pathologist is provocative of humour, but let me assure him that to the pathologist, it was the tragic side of the whole clause-(5)-episode, that compelled him to act. When, like a pathologically affected vital organ of the body, (say, for example, by a malignant tumour) the University member began to show signs and symptoms of vitiated function registering marked and definite deviations from the normal, the pathologist had perforce to enter the field of investigations. Perhaps it may be news to the University member, but it is an every-day experience to the pathologist, that in the majority of such advanced cases of malignancy, the treatment often fails, and in spite of the correct diagnosis by the pathologist, and much to his regret and ever-lasting sorrow, the victim dies.

So much for myself. I am sure Mr. Kane is able to defend himself, but I do wish to say that Mr. Munshi would have done well if he had kept Prof. Wadia out of this controversy. Many graduates sincerely feel, that compared with Prof. Wadia, judged by his standing in the University and otherwise, the University member is, to say metaphorically, yet a babe.

In conclusion, I would say that many graduates feel that not to have fought for the independence and dignity of their Alma Mater, when they were in jeopardy, would have been a disgrace. Let me assure the University member that Vaidya and his friends honestly, think, feel and believe that it is no disgrace, nor dishonour, to have fought for self-respect and lost because of the vagaries of Constitution-makers.

SPECULATION: A NECESSITY

ITS BENEFITS TO INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE MAGNATE'S DEFENCE

In a talk, on "Financing American Industry," before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, gave a comprehensive view of the benefits that have accrued to industry and business because of the work of the stock exchange and defended speculation, saying that it had been largely responsible for the upbuilding of the country. He said:—

In the beginning steel securities were new as it as the phrase goes, "unseasond." The investor who buys securities to hold permanently is always timid, and very naturally hesitates to place his funds in securities which have not behind them a certain tradition in the financial markets.

The result was, with steel as with practically all other American securities, that the bulk of their new share issues had to be sold to speculators who did not intend to hold them permanently, but who considered that they were sufficiently attractive to permit resale within a reasonable time at higher prices.

It is, after all, owing to the assistance of this large and growing body of security speculators, as distinguished from securities investors, that new companies can be so readily financed in this country, and that new industries can so easily obtain the large sums needed for growth and expansion.

FALLACIOUS ATTITUDE.

It is a fashionable but, I feel, a fallacious attitude to take, that security speculators are a great and regrettable economic nuisance. Sometimes critics have suggested to me that the stock exchange would be a vastly better institution if only speculative operations could somehow be eliminated from it. With this conclusion I cannot agree.

Without the assistance of the speculative security buyer the vast work which has been accomplished in the past century of building up this notion's transportation and productive industries could never have been accomplished, and this is a somewhat late date to wring our hands and bewail the existence of a process of financial speculation which has been so constantly and so greatly responsible for the entire up-building of our country.

Without the speculator, either industry could not be financed as readily and as inexpensively as it is to-day, or else the investor in this country would be forced to assume risks which he has every reason and every instinct to avoid.

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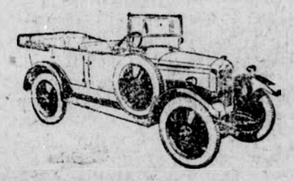

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OUT-CURZONING CURZON

(Continued from page 6.)

ernment in the form of visitorial and annulling powers is too high, they will be perfectly justified in saying that, there being only a choice of evils, they would prefer to remain where they are and wait for more favourable opportunities. I am not so pessimistic as Mr. Munshi to think that "if we do not accept the present clause, we will never be able to reform the constitution in other respects, as we have done." I believe, on the contrary, that in the near future, public opinion will gather so much strength that Government will have to yield on the points on which we differ from them in University matters. As no one, not even Mr. Munshi, now has a good word to say about original Clause 5, I shall compare it with the old Act, but will institute a comparison between the Act of 1904 and the amended Clause 5 and between the latter and the original Clause 5.

ARBITRARY POWERS

Under the Act of 1904, by Section 25 the Senate, with the sanction of Government, may from time to time make regulations consonant with the Act of incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University. It will be noticed that under this section Government has the power only to veto or accept the regulations of the Senate; but it has no power to interfere with matters that are within the jurisdiction of the Syndicate as the Executive body of the Senate. One further point is that it is the Government (and not the Chancellor alone as in the amended clause) that can exercise its power of veto. This means that the matter will have to go to the Educational Minister before the right of veto can be exercised. In the amended clause the Chancellor (i.e., the Governor) alone has the power of annulment, and he is not only not bound to consult the Minister or Ministers, but he can set at naught, if he chooses, the combined advice and wisdom of his advisers. We have had bitter experience of the vagaries of meddlesome Governors in the past and we must always hold that a provision conferring arbitrary powers upon a single individual so situated as the Governor is very likely to be used in cases of crucial matters of policy to the greatest detriment of the University. I do not quite understand Mr. Munshi's argument about the Chancellor having no powers under the amended clause to interfere in the internal administration of the University by the Syndicate and the Academic Council. Probably he is still labouring under delusions similar to those he had when he accepted whole-heartedly the original Clause 5 in the Select Committee. He says, "therefore, the University in its internal administration is free from any interference at the hands of the Chancellor." One wishes that Mr. Munshi had been not so enigmatic and oracle-like. The amended Clause 5 empowers the Chancellor "to annul 'any proceeding' of the University or of 'any authority thereof'." Does Mr. Munshi mean to say that the Syndicate and the Academic Council are not 'authorities' of the University? If they are, does this clause not vest in the Chancellor the power to annul anything they may do? If the Syndicate chooses to appoint as Professor a person having radical political views or the Academic Council were to prescribe real military history as a subject for some examination, cannot and will not the Chancellor interfere under the autocratic powers given by the amended Clause 5? Under the present Section 25, Government can veto any regulation of the Senate. But this power is to be exercised at the inception. If the Government vetoes the resolution, it never comes into operation and nobody is affected except possibly the prestige of the Senate. But under the amended clause the Chancellor has autocratic powers to annul what may have gone on for years. There is no time-limit fixed within which this power must be exercised. One has to imagine how small the University or its authorities would look in the eyes of the people, if something done by it or them for years could be annulled by a single stroke of the pen by the Chancellor.

APOLOGIST FOR GOVERNMENT

Then the Chancellor's opinion is to be the final authority in determining whether a particular proceeding is in conformity with the Act or regulations or not. Mr. Munshi is an eminent advocate and I should ask him to say candidly whether the High Court would have any power to interfere with anything done by the Chancellor, if the words "in his opinion" are retained in amended Clause 5. He consoles men like me by saying that he is going to move an amendment by deleting those words. What guarantee is there that the amendment will be accepted by Government? Even if the words are deleted the mischief is practically the same. The High Court's powers under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act are very rarely exercised. Besides, there is a heavy burden on the applicant to satisfy all the stringent conditions of that section. If the Government sincerely believes that the democratised University may go wrong in some cases and does not want these autocratic powers for some ulterior motives why does it place upon itself the burden of not proving the positive proposition before a third party, viz., the highest judicial tribunal in the province? Government have an army of highly-paid legal advisers and they can instruct their Solicitors or the Advocate-General to apply under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act. Mr. Munshi does not improve his case by pressing into his service Clause 47 of the Bill which makes the interpretation of the Chancellor final, subject to the existing jurisdiction of the High Court. Clause 47 as now passed is the same as Clause 44 of the original Bill with the exception of the preservation of the existing jurisdiction of the High Court. As against Mr. Munshi, the apologist for Government in the Press, I shall quote Mr. Munshi when he was on his legs in the Legislative Council. About Clause 44 of the original draft he said: "I cannot be a party to any measure in which the Chancellor is not only the supreme Executive member of the University, but becomes also the highest tribunal for the construction of the Acts and Statutes.....I submit that it is 'arbitrary, unjust and unconstitutional' that the Chancellor of the University should have the power to construe the Act as he likes.....This is a power which even Curzon's Act of 1904 did not dare to put on the Statute Book; and I am sure that even if our elected member, the present Minister for Education, insists on retaining it, we will not allow him to outdo Lord Curzon and keep this power as a part of the Bill. 'And if necessary it would be my painful duty to ask this House to throw out this Bill, rather than constitute the Chancellor not only the Executive head of the University but also to supplement the ordinary treatment in whose power alone it ought to be to construe particular Statutes.'" (Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Vol. XX, part IX, pp. 807-8, the quotations being mine.) Comment from me is superfluous. Mr. Munshi vouchsafes no reason why he has changed his attitude. The readers may draw their own conclusions.

The foregoing lines, I hope, clearly establish how the amended Clause 5 taken with Clause 47 confers more autocratic powers than even Curzon's Act. It is an extremely retrograde measure and we should not accept it even for the introduction of the elective principle.

MR. MUNSHI'S INEXPERIENCE

I shall now briefly compare the original Clause 5 with the amended Clause 5. I said in my speech in the Marwari Vidyalaya that the amended Clause 5 is better than the original clause in one respect. Under the original clause the Viceroy could compel the University to do anything he liked. He had not only the power of annulment, but a positive power of enforcing any measure about which the University was silent. If in that respect the amended clause is better, in another respect it is worse than the original Clause 5. Under the old clause the visitations was to come from the Viceroy, under the amended clause it is to come from the Chancellor (Governor), who is a man on the spot, who is generally a less cultured and less statesmanlike personality than the Viceroy and is far more easily accessible for interference to the Bureaucracy. The Viceroy having numerous things to attend he may not peep into small matters of detail, but in the present state of our political status and the inevitable differences in the angles of vision between the people and the alien Government a Governor like Lord Sydenham may indulge in all sorts of interferences in the smallest details. Familiarity breeds contempt. Hence to confer autocratic powers on the Chancellor-Governor is worse than conferring them on the Viceroy. Barring this difference, all the obnoxious features of the old Clause 5 are present in the amended clause. Sub-Clause 2 of the original Clause 5 is practically the same as Sub-Clause 1 of the new Clause 5. Both provide for the inspection of the University in the widest terms possible. Sub-Clause 5 of the original Clause 5 was "The Chancellor may, where action has not been taken by the University within a reasonable time to his satisfaction, ...'issue such directions as he may think fit and the University shall comply with such directions.'" The amended Clause 5, Sub-Clause 2, empower the Chancellor to annul any proceedings "which in his opinion" is not in conformity with the Act, regulations, etc. I still maintain that original Clause 5 and the present clause are equally bad or equally good. Mr. Munshi has the audacity to charge me and others with a strong imagination and perhaps considerable ignorance of the English language when I said that the two clauses were equally bad or equally good. I don't know whether it is ignorance of the English language or other more reprehensible causes that have led Mr. Munshi to change his position on this clause from time to time. He whole-heartedly accepted the old drastic Clause 5 in the Select Committee. Then when he was heckled by his friends and constituency, wisdom began to dawn upon him. He agreed with the Senate (or he had not the courage to disagree) when it unanimously demanded the deletion of the entire Clause 5. In the Council he said: "I confess that when the question of the Viceroy being made a Visitor came before the Select Committee I for myself did not realise the full effect of the clause.....These last two sub-clauses destroy absolutely the independence and not only the independence but even the vestige of democracy." (Bombay Council Debate XXI, part II, p. 203.) May I ask Mr. Munshi whether the amended Clause 5 preserves the independence of the University? If it does not, what motives induce Mr. Munshi to come forward with an apologia. Mr. Munshi is an able lawyer and is regarded by some Gujarati people as a literary genius. That may be so. But he had hardly any acquaintance with the internal affairs of the University before he became a member of the Senate about two years ago. Within a year he managed to become a member of the Syndicate and also the representative of the University in the Council. It is his stark ignorance that must be held mainly responsible for the insertion of the visitorial powers in the Bill. After his own confession of the ignorance of plain English words, it ill-becomes him to charge others with ignorance of the English language.

A MIRAGE

His other arguments may be disposed of very briefly. He puts forward a formidable looking comparative table about 9 matters under the Act of 1904 and the New Bill. He himself admits that five out of these nine are the same under both. It has been already said by me that the Bill makes an advance as to the elective element in the Senate. He is wrong, as I have shown above, in saying that the Chancellor cannot interfere in the internal administration under the new Bill. He says that under the new Bill no sanction is required for Ordinance and Regulations, but the power of annulling them is still there in the Bill. He is not fair when he says that the raising of fees or expenditure would require no sanction under the new Bill. Previous sanction of Government may not be "expressly" required, but even in these two matters the Chancellor can exercise his powers of annulment whenever he pleases. Therefore all the formidable counts of advance except one are a mirage raised by the "imagination" of Mr. Munshi and vanish into nothingness when they are closely examined.

Mr. Munshi waxes eloquent over the visitorial powers of the King in the London University and of the President in the U. S. A. Of this the less said the better. There is no comparison between the King of England and the petty-minded satraps that are not seldom sent as Governors to India. England is a democratic and homogeneous country. There are no sharp conflicts of interest there between the rulers and the ruled as they exist here.

THE PLAIN ISSUE

Mr. Munshi marshalls a frightful array of old English authorities, Lord Chancellors, judges and text-writers to support his tottering edifice. All this ransacking of legal lore may be interesting to the antiquarian and may mislead the unwary, but it leaves me as unconvinced as ever. The plain issue is this, whether after seventy years of existence, when introducing the principle of election on a large scale and making provision for the Academic Council and other bodies, the introduction of extremely retrograde clauses like 5 and 47 should be tolerated in return for the benefits conferred. Whatever Mr. Munshi may say, my answer and that of most graduates would be an emphatic no.

There is one more argument which Mr. Munshi trots out frequently in order to impress upon others the fact that visitorial powers are not so bad as the opponents of Clause 5 make out. The Universities of Madras, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Delhi, Nagpur, Andhra and Dacca are working under visitorial powers identical with the original Clause 5. There is an obvious answer to this argument. So far as all the Universities except those of Allahabad and Madras are concerned, they were all created during the last seven or eight years. In their great joy and gratification at securing an University of their own, the leaders of these provinces did not critically scan the gift that was bestowed on them. The example of such new Universities cannot be cited to put autocratic burdens on a University like that of Bombay which worked without any such powers in the Chancellor for over seventy years. Nor can the example of the older Universities of Madras and Allahabad be of much weight in argument. The Acts, under which they were constituted, were passed at a time when owing to the Non-Co-operation movement some of the most intelligent and fearless critics of Government were outside the Council. We have seen how the Bureaucracy can lure even acute men like Mr. Munshi into whole-hearted acceptance of most retrograde and objectionable provisions such as the original Clause 5. Probably those who were in the Councils of Madras and Allahabad in 1920 and 1923 were guilty of "considerable ignorance" of the meaning of plain English as Mr. Munshi had to confess he was. Besides, during the last eight years we have had ample experience of the way in which the Bureaucracy twists words to suit their own ends. We must therefore oppose with all our might the conferring of autocratic powers on the Chancellor.

MUD-SLINGING

Mr. Munshi attributes motives to those who want to oppose the Bill. He must remember that all can indulge in mud-slinging and that very reprehensible motives can as well be attributed to him by his opponents. My own opposition is due entirely to the suspicion I entertain when Government want wide autocratic powers in the affairs of an educational body like the University.

In conclusion, I must say that Mr. Munshi, if he really fights for the retention of the amended Clause 5, will be doing a great disservice to the University and will prove himself unworthy of the confidence reposed in him by the graduates of the University.

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WHO ARE KHUTEKAR DHANGARS?

THEIR HISTORY.

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, March 14.

The Khutekar Dhangars are recognised by the orders of the Shankeracharya and Shahu Chatripati as allied to Kshatriya Marathas and are a superior race. It is leaders of this caste who were against this Indo-American wedding. There are the Dhangars. The following extract from the Census Report of India, Vol. VII, Bombay part 1 page 253, will give your readers an idea about the varieties of Dhangars:—

"Dhangars (271,720), also known as Gavadas in the Satara District, are found all over the Deccan, Konkan and Southern Maratha Country. They are also met with in large numbers in the Central Provinces Berar and and Central India. They are shepherds, cattle-breeders, cattle-sellers and blanket-weavers. In Northern India the Dhangars found are labourers and scavengers and hold a very much lower social position. This does not finally dispose of the theory of a common origin, but more evidence is still required before community of race can be safely asserted. Regarding their origin a variety of traditions are current, but the traces of totemism still found amongst them in the form of devaks are an illustration of an element at least aboriginal; and the same conclusion is pointed to by the fact that they are of a very dark complexion, strong and lean. Among the people who are to be avoided at sacrifices offered to the gods and the manes are mentioned by Manu (111.166) shepherds and keepers of buffaloes. Thus, according to Manu, Dhangars are a despised race. The word Dhangar appears to be originally a tribal and not a functional name. In the Deccan and Konkan however it lost its original tribal significance and came to denote in addition to Dhangars proper, a heterogeneous group of distinct races following the profession of shepherds, The Asal or Maratha Dhangars who form an important element in the Dhangars population are in all probability the representatives of the original Dhangars, who settled in the Marathi speaking districts. Another large sub-division known as Hatkar seem to have been of considerable importance in Berar where they held sway in the hilly country round Basim. These Hatkars claim to be Barge Dhangars or shepherds with spears. But Barges and Hatkars are really two distinct sub-castes of the Dhangar Tribe in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Though some of the Dhangar sub-caste have settled down as stationary husbandmen and wool-weavers there are many amongst them such as Khilaris, who have not yet given up their nomadic habits. Dhangars have 22 endogamous divisions: (1) Ahir, (2) Asal (pure) or Maratha, (3) Banaji, (4) Barge, Bande or Methkari, who claim to be Marathas and were perhaps Bargirs or mounted troupers during the time of the Maratha supremacy, (5) Dange, (6) Gadge, (7) Gavli (Milkman), (8) Ghogattunya, (9) Hatkar ot Zendevale, (10) Holkar to which division the ruler of Indore State belongs, (11) Kangar, (12) Khikri, (13) Khilari or Thilari (Khilar a herd of cattle) (14) Khute or Khutekar (Khunta the peg fixed to the ground for weaving purposes), (15) Kuktekar, (16) Lad, (17) Mendhe (Mendha-sheep), (18) Mhaskar (Mhais a she-buffalo), (19) Sangar (20) Shegar, (21) Shilotya, (22) Utegar. Most of these Divisions have a Kadu or bastard division. They have numerous surnames which mark exogamous groups. Marriages are prohibited between members of the same surnames. A man may marry his mother's brother's daughter but not his father's sister's or mother's sister's daughter. Girls are married from the age of four months to twelve years, as a rule before they attain puberty; boys between fourteen and twenty five. The lucky time for marriage is in consultation with a Brahman. But if a Brahman is not available, the general procedure is as follows. A cow is first let out of a hut and then the calf. If the calf when running to the cow passes by the right hand side of the couple who are made to sit outside the hut, the omen is auspicious and marriage takes place. If the calf passes on the left the marriage is postponed for an hour or two, the time being considered inauspicious, and the operation is repeated. Widow remarriage and divorce are allowed. They eat fish and flesh of goats, sheep and fowls, and drink liquor. They do not eat at the hands of Buruds, Ghisadis, Parits, Jingars and so forth. They will eat food cooked by Maratha Kunbis, Kumbhars, Nhavis, Vanjaris Shimpis etc., who will eat food cooked by Dhangars. Brahmans will eat pakki and drink any liquid not containing water with Dhangars. They profess Hinduism and worship all Brahmanic and village gods. Their priests are Brahmans and are not considered degraded. But when Brahmans are not available the ceremonies are conducted by the caste elders. In some places, the funeral ceremonies are conducted by Kumbhars or Janjams. The dead are either burnt or buried and they perform Shradha. The Dhangars of the Satara District have a central organization with a hereditary headman who belongs to the Gavada family which resides at Karhad. Its control extends over one hundred and sixty villages round Karhad. It holds its meetings as occasion arises in the village in which the cause of action has taken place. Invitations are sent round by the headman to the residents of all the villages by messengers who are called Bhalla and Kachara and belong to the Dehaba family. As many members as can afford attend the meeting, but no meeting is valid unless members from the Daingda, Margaia, Dehaba? Yedga and Gavada families are present. The penalty imposed on offenders are caste feasts and fines. A rupee is paid to the messengers for their service. The money recovered from fines is deposited with the Gavada family. Some of it is devoted to religious purposes. The organizations of the Dhangars of the Sholapur and Ahmednager Districts are similar to the above except that each village has its own panchayat or daiva. In Poona, social disputes are settled at meetings of all adult male members of the caste and the complainant is required to pay the expenses of calling the meeting. In Belgaum, there are village organizations but there also appears to be one recognised leader for the whole of the Chandgad Mahal who summons meetings as required.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the teeth of opposition, however, through the spiritual mediation of Dr. Kurtkoti, Miss Miller has been transformed into Kumari Sharmishta Devi. She has been acknowledged by the large concourse of people gathered at Nasik as a Hindu and greeted by many. That she was even admitted into Shri Datta's temple, goes without saying that she is now a Hindu of the higher class. Dr. Kurkoti's action is laudable, inasmuch as, as he himself once said, "this is a direct reply to Miss Mayo." How the latter's slanderous pen will explain the action of a sister of her own soil, is a matter, with which we are not concerned at present. However, with the assistance of the priests, including the impromptu ones, who took great pains to convert her strictly on Vedic rites, Sister Sharmishta (I take the liberty of calling her a Sister), is now one of us. Now that the seed is sown and he has initiated the conversion of an alien and a born Christian into a higher class of Hinduism, it is up to him to carry his work further. He should search his own house and improve, by performing the same Vedic rites of 'Shuddhi,' the lot of his own brethren, the untouchables, who though born as Hindus in India, are still debarred from touching wells, forbidden entrance to Temples, and in general, are treated like curs. This is the time for Dr. Kurkoti to show his open-heartedness and sincerity and convert all the untouchables into touchables and make them pukka Hindus like Sister Sharmishta Devi, which would then enable them to move freely among other classes, draw water from wells and enter temples without restriction as heretofore, and thereby earn the gratitude of this great mass. Will he do this and help to remove a curse of India.—Yours, etc.,

A NOBODY.

Bombay, March 15.

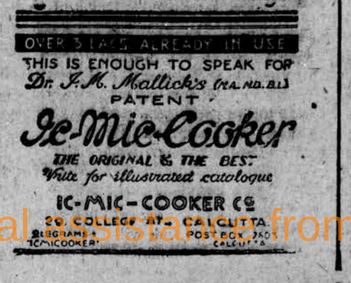
WHAT IS YOUR BIRTH DAY?

TO-DAYS FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are very ambitious. You exert yourself indefatigably, either in private or public life in the former case to build up a strong virile family who would leave their footprints (say finger-prints) in the tomes of the C. I. D. In public life you put forth endeavours much more than your cranial equipment would allow and try to soar to giddy heights (not in a Moth or a biplane) and to become even a Premier, just like late lamented Lord Curzon. But your greatest ambition will remain unrealised as in the case of that great Lat Sab who, a spiritualist (not Mr. V. D. Rishi, let me assure you) lately informed me, is trying his Partition game even in the other world, urging the Almighty to divide Heaven into two parts, and Satan to rend Hell into at least half a dozen compartments to accommodate commoners, Barons, Earls, Rajahs, and such mighty personages according to the rank and status in the worthy occupants' mundane career. If woman, you will suffer from the pranks of a queer Nature. A bulging forehead and sunken eyes will give you a sort of owlish appearance. But, within your rugged consumptive frame, which would do credit to the Dharampore (Simla Hills) Sanatorium or the Bel-Air Sanatorium of Panchgani, there burns a truly religious and chaste soul even sacrificing your noble life, if necessary, at the altar of chastity. Of you one can well sing, like the poet: "Wherefore I have praised the dead which are already dead more than the living which are yet alive"; after your death!



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OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XLIX

Shahinda's rest cure.

This then was a revelation to Himm and an explanation of all of Shahinda's queer conduct for the past nine months. It was too clear to Himm that Shahinda a fragile girl had never been in what one would call robust health. She had contracted septicemia while performing an operation. It resulted in the complete breakdown of her nervous system. She clung on tenaciously to her duties forgetting that discretion was at times the better part of valour. The poison which had filtered into the entire system was already transforming her entire organism. She who had been in the pink of perfection in her treatment of men, discreet to a fault in her deportment, became at once nonchalant and reckless, and as her disease grew she became more and more hysterical. Himm who had been her alter ego now became the quarry of her wrath. She took to making indiscriminate friends, took to indulging in reckless actions which were symptomatic of her ailment.

As if moved by instinct, Himm advised her a complete rest, cure with the result that she cut herself completely from him and began to be known to him only in correspondence. She had immured herself in a place of greater security where she could nurse and aggravate her disease.

Himm begged, prayed and pleaded to her to take the only course possible, but it was all to no purpose. The disease had now entered its secondary stage. Her actions became more erratic and more impulsive. She was restless and restive of restraint. She threw up all discretions to the wind and began to live a lific which it was clear was the visible symptom of an internal combustion. The disease reached its climax when Shahinda gave her first bite to her lover. Her elopement with Yusuf was but another symptom of her glowing neurasthenia.

Himm was now more than ever worried about Shahinda for the doctor had warned, that unless the patient was taken early in hand, she might develop a suicidal mania, and it was evident that if she could be moved to take rest, it was bound to be her cure.

CHAPTER. L.

Shahinda's conversion.

But this was by no means an easy thing to secure. It called for mental theraphy out of the reach of the pharmacopea. Himm had his own idea of the cure and he proceeded to put it into execution. The first he had to do was to reply to Shahinda's conventional letter of a piece, with her other letters chronicling the virtues of Yusuf and her own devotion to him. In his previous replies he had made light of these references, taking them to be made to arouse his own pique and with no object of be ttling him. He now said that it was clearly their purport by he wrote :—

"'Rockies",
22nd June 1915,

My dear Shahinda,

Received your letter of 15th June. Yes, I am still at "The Rockies", thanks to Mabel. I am thoroughly enjoying myself. In fact, I am going to enter into the same bond of eternal friendship with her as I did with you. Au revoir.

Yours affectionately,
HIMM.

Himm had sent this letter by his "Chokra" who retur ned with salaams. He had scarcely finished saying it when another Chokra" of Shahinda's appeared and gave him a chit which he passed on to Himm. It was from Shahinda and demanded Himm's presence at the "Sanitarium" if convenient. This was the first time since Shahinda's illness that she had of her own accord called Himm. He went, and was ushured into the enclosed verandah which Shahinda used to see visitors. She went in, came out and giving a look round to see that she was not watched, asked Himm what he meant by writing to her such a rude letter.

HIMM. "It is not a rude letter. It is true."
SHAHINDA. "Why are you speaking so dryly ?"
HIMM. "Because I am speaking the truth."
SHAHINDA. "So, you have fallen in love with Mabel."
HIMM. "Otherwise I should not have been here."
SHAHINDA. "Oh, I see you are here because of Mabel ?
HIMM. "I have said so."
SHAHINDA. "And you love her ?"
HIMM. "And will everlastingly."
SHAHINDA. "Well, men are deceivers ever !"
HIMM. "Not more so than women."
SHAHINDA. "Did you not vow eternal friendship with me ? Did we not in fact take that vow in the church of God ?"
HIMM. "But that does not exclude Mabel any more than it excludes Yusuf."
SHAHINDA. "Well, it's funny your loving Mabel and me at the same time."
HIMM. "No more than your loving me and Yusuf at the same time."
SHAHINDA. "But ours is the platonic love."
HIMM "Exactly therefore it is not exclusive."
SHAHINDA. "All true love is exclusive."
HIMM. "It must be so on both sides."
SHAHINDA. "Of course, but my love for Yusuf is not spiritual."
HIMM. "But is sufficient to swallow everything else."
SHAHINDA. "But you are responsible for it. You neglected me and have driven me into his arms."
HIMM. "You should have set an example."
SHAHINDA. "I am following your advice."
HIMM. "What advice ?"
SHAHINDA. "You have been egging Yusuf to marry me."
HIMM. "Even if I did, you should have stood the ordeal."

Shahinda was still unconvinced that she had done anythi wrong. She wished to avoid any reference to Yusuf but she was trying to persuade Himm not to make one with Mabel. Himm was, on the other hand, bent upon making Shahinda realise that by so doing, he was following her own example.

"I know that old cat has been carrying on with you for some time," said Shahinda. "She told me all about your doings with her the other day".

HIMM. "When she was locked in your bedroom ?"

Shahinda nodded approvingly. She was thirsting to say a great deal more, but did not know what to say and how to. The idea uppermost in her mind was the threatened alliance between Mabel and Himm which she wanted to resist at all costs. She wanted to persuade Himm to concede that while her own platonic love for Himm was consistent with her professed similar love for Yusuf, Himm's was not. Himm would not concede it and indeed, how could he ?

He now showed impatience to go—not that it involved an effort to tear himself off from Shahinda's presence but it was a part of his projected "cure."

It was now Shahinda's turn to feel the pang of separation. She tried to stop his egress by prolonging the conversation, but Himm showed as if he was anxious to hurry to meet another engagement. Shahinda again and again protested that her love of Himm did not affect her love of Yusuf, that Himm had been of late neglecting her and that since he had met Mabel his attitude towards her had decisively changed for the worse. She was in the midst of this exordium, when Himm looked at his watch and held out his hand to say goodbye.

SHAHINDA. "When are you going down ?"
HIMM. "It depends."
SHAHINDA. "Upon Mabel, I suppose ?"
HIMM. "More or less."
SHAHINDA. "Then I no longer count in your plans ?"
HIMM. "You do when you wish to come into them."
SHAHINDA. "Thanks for small mercies. Himm, I wanted to consult you about a confidential matter."
HIMM. "Consult me ? Shahinda, that is an unexpected pleasure—and that too on a confidential matter. You have never wasted your confidences upon me before. Why waste them now."
SHAHINDA. "Himm, don't be so cruel. Don't be so unkind. I will give up Yusuf if you object to it."
HIMM. "I object to no one. Let Ceasar hold what Ceasar held—that is all I want."

Shahinda would have interminably prolonged the talk were it not for Himm who felt that as his first dose was workuig and that he must give it time to act. So he cut short the rest of the conversation and left, He could see that Shahinda was casting her longing, lingering looks after him.

CHAPTER LI.

Shahinda's Confidences.

When Himm reached home, he remembered Mabel with whom he had made an appointment. He wanted to telephone to her his apologies, but learnt that Mabel had already left. She had, in fact, gone to Shahinda's who had run a message immediately after Himm to Mabel to see her as she was unwell. Mabel found Shahinda in a state of great agitation, and as she saw Mabel, she burst forth into a cry. It was unusual for Shahinda who had become accustomed to her icy, frigidy unexpressive features and her stony stare. It was for the first time for months that Shahinda had given vent to her emotions. It is true that Mabel was exploiting her friend's ailment for her own advantage. But nevertheless even Mabel had no definite object in view. Her liking for Himm was purely platonic and so was Himm's for her But Shahinda was jealous of Mabel and Mabel's feelings were now similarly roused.

After a perliminary palavar, Shahinda turned savagely to Mabel and accused her of carrying on with Himm. She told Mabel that Himm was an inveterate flirt and toyed with the feelings of women whom he deserted one by one. She was the last victim of his alliance. Mabel agreed, for she was anxious that Shahinda should break off with him. Shahinda asked her if she was going to be one with Himm. Mabel denied it though she confessed to feeling some admiration for him ; but she was far from willing to pledge her troth to him, even though he was so gallant a cavalier.

Both were sparring with each other, Shahinda's main objective was, of course, that Mabel should give up Himm. Mabel was trying to press home the moral of her own lesson to her. Between the two combatants, Mabel had a clear advantage of Shahinda, but only because she was a better dialectician, as also because she was on the attack. One thing was clear to Shahinda that unless she retrieved her position immediately, Himm was going to transfer the affection meant for her to Mabel. What was she to do ? Had Himm so completely changed within so short a time as to keep on consulting his watch all the time he was speaking to her ? Should she quarrel or should she make up with him? She would try the one to secure the other ?

On Mabel's leaving Shahinda, the latter wrote to Himm asking him to come over as she had something important to say. Mabel had in the meantime rung up Himm to make good the appointment he had missed the previous day. He wrote truthfully to Shahinda that he would see Mabel first and then later on call on her sometime between three and five o'clock. This was a stunner to Shahinda. So Mabel was already above her. She could not bear it. She would herself go to Himm and persuade him in the privacy of his home. She went. Himm as just about to start to go to Mabel's.

Himm. "Hullo ! Shahinda, have you lost your way ?
Shahinda. "I have lost my head."
Himm. "That you did some time ago."
Shahinda. (sobbing) "Himm, I am very worried in my mind. Do speak to me in private."
Himm. "In private ? Why do you want to observe privacy with me ? There is no privacy between us."
Shahinda. Don't be Cruel I mean, rude. Do sit down and hear me while I talk."
Himm. "But I have an appointment with Mabel'.'
Shahinda. "Yes you can keep your appointment with your Mabel. I shan't detain you long."
Himm. "But I have to be with her in ten minutes and it will take me just that time to reach her."
Shahida. "I will ask Mabel to excuse your delay. Where's the telephone ?"

Shahinda telephoned to Mabel that she had to consult Himm upon an important business and would she excuse him if he was delayed by a few minutes. Mabel had, of course, no objection, though it was the second time that Himm had failed to keep his appointment. But she would excuse him for Shahinda's sake.

Shahinda. "Himm, I do want you to give up Mabel if you really love me or—"
Himm. "Give you up if I love her ?"
Shahinda. "Yes. How unkind you are, Himm, to think like that. Have I grown old and ugly that you wish to give me up now."
Himm. "Your youth and beauty were no allurements to me. Their absence is no handicap to you now."
Shahinda. "Then why do you wish to be one with Mabel ?"
Himm. "For the same reason that I am one with you."
Shahinda. "How can you be one with both of us ?"
Himm. "Shahinda, I have explained to you so often that the ocean of pure love is illimitable and more than one pesson may swim in it."
Shahinda. "You mean to say that you can love us both alike."
Himm. "Why not ?"
Shahinda. (laughing) "And if we fight ?"
Himm. "It will not worry me. I will be friendly to both."
Shahinda. "And if you have to give up one."
Himm. I "will think of that contingency when it arises."
Shahinda. "There you are, Himm. I was thinking of it all the time. You want to give me up. Don't you ?"
Himm. "It will be perhaps unnecessary."
Shahinda. "Why, do you mean to imply that I shall die ?"
Himm. "Or be out of my sight."

It staggered Shahinda. She burst out into seas of tears. She flung herself round Himm, squeezed him and kissed him and for the first time since her illness again threw herself on his lap as she used to do of old. Himm now felt that his cure was taking effect. She was realising the hypocrisies in her life. But he must apportion his doses. He moved Shahinda aside stood up and turned to go. Shahinda asked where he was going. He pointed to a direction of the compass. She understood.

SHAHINDA. "Himm, I don't like these platonic friendships. In fact, I never could understand them."
HIMM. "I thought you understood nothing else."
SHAHINDA. "Well, they are alright in a way but I don't like them."
HIMM. "What about Yusuf ?"

It had always been the breaking point in Shahinda's argument and on previous occasions when cornered she would say that she could not argue. But on this occasion, she would not close the discussion. She said she had taken to Yusuf on his account which was in a sense true ; but when she added that she took pity on him as he was so good and so humble and so helpful to her in her sickness she was only partially right. Yusuf may have been all things to her, but she had no business to insult Himm by hugging herself to his bosom and apart from Himm she was probably exaggerating his goodness as responsible for her attachment. He said so. But she stuck to her guns and added that it was cruel, too cruel, to congratulate Yusuf on his proposal to marry her. Was she so lost to shame as to marry a blustering donkey ?

Himm had never dreamt of congratulating Yusuf for anything—least of all, on the preposterous proposal Shahinda referred to.

HIMM. "Shahinda, are you in your senses ? What are you talking ?"

Shahinda did not utter a word. She took out of the satchel which she always carried with her a note and passed it on to Hmm.

SHAHINDA. "Didn't you write that ?"
HIMM. "Whoever told you that it referred to his proposal to marry you ?"
SHAHINDA. "What else could it have referred to them? Himm explained that the old fool wanted to marry off his daughter was hard for cash as he always was and had previously bespoken Himm's good offices and that the word "marriage" in his note and his own pencilled "congrats" referred to that marriage. This fairly took Shahinda's breath away. She said that Yusuf had told her again and again that it referred to her and that she had been throughout acting upon that assumption. She then resolved to get square with Yusuf which Himm advised her not to do.

SHAHINDA. "Well, Himm, I am not going back to the "Sanitarium".
HIMM. "Then what will you do ?"
SHAHINDA. "I will do as you tell me."
HIMM. "But will you ?"
SHAHINDA. "Yes, I promise."

Himm had found that Shahinda's promises were of late writ in sand. She would make a promise and when it suited her deny it. She would sometimes equivocate. He, therefore, decided to give her more time to think.

HIMM. "I give you three days to think about it."
SHAHINDA. "I don't want three minutes now."
HIMM. "But I want three days to think about you."
SHAHINDA. "Only one condition that you don't see Mabel. She is a witch."
HIMM. "But I have promised to see her, and as it is, I am already overdue."

But Shahinda was impetuously importunate. Himm knew that it was not of a piece with her usaul sedate nature. She had got excited and her trouble had returned. He knew that if he persisted she would get worse. So he gave her an equivocal promise that he would try to avoid Mabel. He then took Shahinda back to the sanitorium, consulted Dr. Oldenburg whether she could be safely removed, engaged her passage and tookr er to Biaritzz where she obtained the needed rest from thsh worries and got the cure.

Shahinda left the nursing home cured of her philophoebia but her ailment had produced an after effect. She regained her prestine crotchets which the doctor in charge had confided to Himm would never be eradicated. Her life had been too arduous to restore her shattered nerves. They were apt to be overstimulated at the slightest provocation. Her temperament once so serene became easily irritable ; her appearance once so cheerful became pathetically phelgmatic ; her utterances once free became so restrained as to be incomprehensible. She was not the same Shahinda—nor was Himm the same Himm to her. She began to be suspicious of every act of his. She would impute to him statements he never made. Her rabid persecution of him had settled down to a mild, but a more uniform oppression. Himm tried to wean her out of a habit which had become her chronic malady. His love of her became intensified with each ebullition of her temper, but it was mingled with sadness and sorrow. He made ample provision for her comfort and provided her with every diversion. But some innate unsatisfied desire appeared to be tormenting her. In one of her cheerful moments she recounted the pleasures of the past—of the days she had spent. with her lover and turning to Himm asked "Himm, what shall I do ?"

HIMM. (After reflection) "We have gone to far to recede.'

Shahinda understood but pretended not to. She herself a past master of subtle diplomacy, asked Himm to be out spoken. Himm knew the price of outspokenness. It would only put Shahinda back on her cure. He temporised, but Shahinda was now firm. She accused Himm of loving another woman. The other woman she had in her mind was not Mabel but Stella. She had somehow come to believe that Himm doted upon European women. But she did not know him. It was true that Himm's career had brought him many admirers from many lands, but the more he saw of others the more he loved his own. But he dare not tell her the whole truth. It might lead to the relapse of the old malady which Himm was anxious to avoid. He was now a discreet lover—but a lover whose love had hardened with age.

* * * * *

Himm completed his marriage of Shahinda. For as Seneca says "friendship is marriage of the soul" their souls had already been married. The further ritual completed that marriage transformed Shahinda and belied the doctor. She now became her old self again—the Shahinda she was to him before he malady.

THE END.

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALISTIC CONGRESS

TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN SEPTEMBER

(By V. D. Rishi.)

The readers would be glad to know that the triennial International Spiritualists' Congress will be held in London in September next, from the 7th to 13th instant. The International Spiritualists' Federation to which our society is affiliated is organising the Congress, which is bound to be of great importance from all points of view. As stated in the statement issued by the Federation, the aim of the Congress will be to show that this Philosophy of Spiritualism is based upon a scientific study of phenomena (both objective and subjective). It will endeavour to establish the truly scientific character of spiritualistic methods of investigation, by an analysis of all psychic phenomena and mediumship. Such studies reveal the existence of transcendental physics, chemistry, biology, physiology and psychology which are at present, outside the knowledge of the material scientists, but which require continuous exploration, in order to co-ordinate the knowledge and principles which may be deduced therefrom.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS

The Congress will, once again emphasise, the great moral and social significance for mankind arising from the experimental proofs, which establish the reality and continuity of life. The demonstration that it is impossible to avoid the consequence arising from universal and individual action, will draw attention to the logical deduction from spiritualist facts of these principles of right living which are capable of changing the lives of men and nations, and thereby advancing the cause of universal brotherhood and peace. In its concluding sessions the Congress will have before it a series of propositions arising from its various deliberations, and which will be designed to express the progress made in experimental psychology and spiritualistic explorations.

The Congress hopes to deal with the growing tendency of representatives and prominent scientists to admit and accept a transcendental element in present day discoveries and of Theologians to accept more and more the findings of scientific and psychic truths; while, attention will be drawn to the gradual acceptance by the ordinary citizen in all countries of the existence of psychic phenomena as a part of the normal experience of the human race.

PSYCHIC EXHIBITION

The chief work of the Congress will be divided into 3 sections, first psychic phenomena and mediumship, second doctrine philosophy and ethics, third, propaganda, organisation and literature. It is intended to hold a psychic exhibition of photographs drawings and objects of psychic interests for the duration of the Congress, and arrangements are being made for a series of seances for the demonstration of phenomena and mediumship, attendance to which must, of course, be strictly limited.

It will be realised from the above statement, how urgent it is that India should be representated in such an august assembly and it is hoped that efforts will be made for an adequate representation. Each country sending delegates to the Congress is expected to provide a paper to be discussed thereat and preference will be given to those papers which are sent through associations affiliated to the I.S.F.

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